THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. III.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

"He is the minister of God to thee for GOOD."

EVERY one must have heard the anecdote told by Lord John Russell in his "History of Europe," in which a random shot of genuine English wit hit with such admirable effect the greediness of those swarms of German cousins who pestered the British Court in the earlier days of the House of Hanover. The royal carriage, containing the queen and her favourite duchess, was surrounded by a mob, who vented execrations more hearty than polite, upon foreign favourites. The duchess, herself a German, somewhat frightened by the harsh tone of the popular voice, put her head with its finery out of the carriage window, and said in broken English—"Good people! what for are you angry? we come here for your goods." "Aye!" shouted a bystander with an oath, "and for our chattels too."

Civil governments have been very prone, in all times and all countries, to misread, in a like manner, the main object of their mission. The "good" of their subjects, they have too commonly interpreted "goods." Their history presents us with the sublime of human depravity—bearing much the same relation to the ordinary wickedness of man, as mountain-ranges to the level earth. Ought this to excite our wonder? Place at the disposal of a will naturally selfish and corrupt, an organised machinery of power—no matter for what purpose—and you may fairly expect the engine to be used, fully as often for the private ends of those who work it, as for the advantage of the public for whom it was originally put together. There is nothing which man is so certain of turning to ill account as delegated power. Almost invariably, his pride cancels the primary conditions of the compact made with him, and claims as a right, vested solely in himself, what he ought to hold as a trust derived from the consent of others—and then, his selfishness, availing itself of the vast system of means at command, seeks indulgence for itself rather than benefit for the public. Hence, history, which embodies the deeds, not so much of peoples, as of governments, is but a continuous record of violence, fraud, and licentiousness on a gigantic scale.

But the common character and practices of civil government, as, for the most part, it has been and still is, must not be taken as the true setting forth of its original meaning. Born of that necessity which was the daughter of the curse, its real mission was to bless mankind. The divine purpose stamped upon its brow is "good," the good of the race—and human perversity has not been able wholly to make void the benign intent. The worst of governments is better than the absence of all government—the most grinding of State tyrannies, than the lawlessness of private and individual revenge. If injustice we *must* have—and the condition of human nature laughs at our hope of escaping it altogether—let us have it in a few huge masses rather than in countless millions of atoms. The avalanche is less to be dreaded than the sand storm of the desert. With all the mischief it has done, civil government has yet rendered society a possible thing—and out of the soil which this possibility has fenced off, have sprung nearly all the causes as well as proofs of social progress. The institution must have been powerfully effective for good, which no amount of evil incident to the bad working of it has hitherto been able to destroy. But for the vitality which it possesses, in common with every other law of Providence, it could not have stood the wear and tear to which man's depravity has uniformly subjected it.

Besides, however, the direct sensible good, which civil government is meant to secure, Christianity, we think, teaches us to look into it for a yet deeper significance. As "an ordinance of God," we are unquestionably warranted in including it, and assigning to it, moreover, a foremost place, in that vast and widely adjusted system of means which the Highest himself contrived for the moral education of our race. We have powers, springs of emotion, sources of purest enjoyment, which voluntary obedience to law—the law of truth and love—alone can unseal. The great end of our being is intelligent and cheerful submission to government. The purest, the most refined, and the most enduring happiness of which we are capable, is inseparably connected with being and doing what the supreme Ruler would have us to be and to do. May there not be a necessity, then, for some such institution as civil government to waken up our first notions of the relationship we sustain to authority as such, and to give daily exercise to those feelings which it was designed to excite? Could we have grasped, or duly appreciated, the idea of moral government, so far as to choose submission to it as our worthiest end, but for the rudiments of knowledge we have gained from early familiarity with forms of earthly rule? Are not the several modes in which public authority is brought to bear upon us here the A B C of moral instruction? the rude types which illustrate to our unskilled thoughts subjects which, but for them, we could not have understood? picture-lessons, often miserably executed, for the childhood of humanity, to help us to our first conceptions of a spiritual and universal magistracy? Very much of God's message to man would be unintelligible to us, but for the accompanying prints furnished to us by Providence—and amongst them, civil government is, assuredly, not the least suggestive.

If, then, we consult the "oracle" as to the general object of civil rule, the answer is, "Good—the good of the governed—direct and temporary in the maintenance of public order—indirect and lasting in the shadowing forth of something higher than itself, and in giving exercise to the nobler susceptibilites of our common nature." The necessity for civil government arises out of evil—government itself is an instrument for good. Selfishness may misapply it—pride may abuse it—but it nevertheless bears upon it the seal of the All-wise; and, like all institutions which come from His hand, embodies a truly beneficent purpose.

The obviousness of the foregoing remarks should not be allowed to turn us aside from the practical conclusions which they will be found to contain. If the general object of civil government be such as we stated, upon the authority of revealed truth, what a huge bundle of measures, which the politicians of the day flatter their craft by calling statesmanlike, must be rejected as having no relation whatever to the main end of State rule! Submitted to this simple but searching test, how glaringly do they display their baseness! To set on fire the worst passions of the many, with a view to gratify the ambition of the few—to quarter high-born idleness upon industry, and dignify it with glorious titles—to raise large revenues without exciting discontent, and invent pretexts for the distribution of them under the semblance of wages—to wrap up in mystery what, if seen in its own light, common honesty would condemn—to prop up injustice by plausible devices, and, in place of removing it, to suppress its too piercing utterance in the public ear—to put new fences round exclusive privileges and class interests, even where experience has proved them to be widely pernicious—such seems to have been the great business of government, according to the judgment of men in power. But if the civil magistrate was designed to be "the minister of God for good" to each and all of his subjects, it is clear that in following the course we have ventured to describe, he is applying his authority in methods repudiated by Christianity, and abusing the trust reposed in him to ends not sanctioned by his commission.

This view of the subject may help to clear the path of duty for religious men. Government is an ordinance of God—and they justly esteem themselves bound to submit to it. But He who appointed the means, appointed also the end for which they should exist. Neglect of that end is the infraction and perversion of a solemn trust—the substitution of another end is a misappropriation of power to purposes never intended. In the name of Christianity, all good men are bound to remonstrate against flagrant violations of a divine ordinance. They cannot be silent, and remain faithful.

Lastly, Christianity lends its sanction to civil government, only as it ministers "good" to the subject—none, therefore, have a right to identify political injustice, or state oppression, with the religion of Jesus. So far as it is of God, it is beneficent—where otherwise, it is to be ascribed to man. "The powers that be" are divinely commanded to bless mankind—when they curse, it is of their own corrupt hearts. The authority for doing so is not derived from heaven—the assumption of it for such a purpose has no warrant from God's word. Governments cannot do their subjects wrong without going beyond their commission. In this sense we may quote, as applicable to the civil magistrate, the language of inspired writ, "He that is born of God cannot sin."

OPINIONS OF LIBERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

WE this week conclude our extracts from the addresses of hon. members of the new Parliament, who are in advance of their brother senators on questions affecting religious freedom. Some few names have been omitted, owing to our having been unable to find any authentic report of their declared sentiments. Amongst these we may mention Dr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, Mr. C. Hindley, M.P. for Ashton, Mr. W. Busfeild, M.P. for Bradford, Mr. Pigott, M.P. for Reading, Mr. Hardcastle, M.P. for Colchester, and Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P. for the Stirling burghs, each of whom has the reputation of being in the very advanced guard of the anti-endowment phalanx, and whose sentiments are too well known to need repetition. To these might be added the names of Mr. Evans, M.P. for Newport, Mr. Muntz, M.P. for Birmingham, Mr. D'Eyncourt, M.P. for Lambeth, Mr. Headlam, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Wawn, M.P. for South Shields, men of Radical tendencies and open to conviction. Of sound voluntaries from conviction, the new Parliament contains but few, but of gentlemen who are willing to examine the question with an unprejudiced mind, and who are peculiarly susceptible to the pressure from without, the number is very large—probably not less than from 50 to 60. They now occupy a neutral and hesitating position—and it depends more upon the energy of voluntaries out of doors than upon any movements within, whether these novices in the true theory of religious liberty range themselves under the banner of voluntaryism, or of its opponents. The Radical members of the House of Commons occupy, at the present time, a position, in regard to this question, analogous to that of Sir R. Peel in respect to free trade in 1841. They are voluntaries "in the abstract." Let Dissenters be the League which, by acting upon them and upon public opinion, shall convince them that the time is come for them to endeavour to give their principles practical shape in the laws of the country. Thus, while we are preparing to bring forward, whenever a new election arrives, new and more earnest advocates of our principles, we may, at the same time, bring our influence and arguments to bear upon the more liberal members of the present Parliament.

The Hon. ELIOT T. YORKE, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, August 9:—

He considered toleration should be complete, and that would only be the case where no religious opinion excluded its possessor from participation in the privileges of the State. They had got into a mass of confusion by travelling out of that pale. If the Dissenters were to arrive at such a majority as to overthrow the Established Church, it was not to be expected that the Church would give all the Dissenters demanded. He did not intend to vote for the endowment of the Catholic priesthood, but had voted for the grant to Maynooth on many grounds, the first of which arose from his consideration of how the college was raised. The Dissenters were not doing enough by railing at Maynooth [cries of "No church-rates"]. He was perfectly willing to abolish church-rates, believing the Church would be better without them, as she would, on their abolition, receive the adhesion of many conscientious Dissenters.

Colonel SAWLEY, M.P. for Ludlow:—

Had I been in the House of Commons when that grant to Maynooth was passed, most unflinchingly should I have opposed it; because I consider that by so doing I should have done justice to my constituents who do not hold the same views as Roman Catholics,—namely, Dissenters and others. Have the Dissenting body had justice done to them in the Minutes of Council? No; but, on the contrary, a great injustice has been committed [hear, hear]. It is my intention, gentlemen, if you honour me by returning me as your representative, to vote against all religious endowments most strenuously [much cheering].

From the address of Mr. FERGUS to the electors of Fife, July 21:—

The Promotion of Education is likely to occupy the early attention of Parliament. In this I am inclined to think that the tendency of Government is to do too much. I acknowledge that it is the duty of the State to lead, to

guide, and to assist the efforts of the people to obtain education; but I am of opinion the object would be more effectually gained by assistance given to local efforts, under local control, than by a system of centralization and interference which will teach men a helpless reliance on Government aid. But the real elevation of the moral character of the people by education must be consequent upon an improvement in their physical state; and I know of no course by which this can be so effectually promoted, as by a perseverance in those wise measures of free-trade, of which the repeal of the corn-law was the commencement.

In the progress of Government in later times, one important advance has been the removal of most of the disabilities and restraints which formerly attached to the profession of different religious creeds. I recognise in its broadest sense the right of every man to the most unfettered liberty of conscience, but I shall resist the further extension of endowments to any favoured sect, and I shall earnestly oppose all countenance and encouragement by the State to the Roman Catholic religion, the power of which can scarcely exist along with a right appreciation of civil liberty, and which I firmly believe to be inconsistent with the whole spirit and character of the institutions of this country.

Mr. Bouverie, M.P. for the Kilmarnock burghs, at Renfrew, July 24:—

If it was thought necessary to increase the efficiency of the Church, the proper way was to give better remuneration to the working clergy. He was unfriendly to the endowment of Catholicism. He was opposed to men being taxed for any but common objects. Religion could not be said to be a matter on which they were all agreed; and he could not, therefore, consent to the endowment of one sect at the expense of another.

From the speech of Mr. Lock, at his election for the Wick district of burghs, August 9:—

Another question of importance, and one that just now excites considerable interest, is that of endowments [hear]. By the great mass of the people, both of England and Scotland, the opinion is, that all endowments, to any religious denomination, are both impolitic and unjust; and are, consequently, highly improper [cheers]. I concur in that opinion [cheers]. The great bulk of my constituents are of the same mind, and consider that it would be unjust and improper in the highest degree for any Government to force such a measure; and I assure you I shall feel it my duty, not only to endeavour to prevent the agitation of that question in Parliament, but, should any proposal for endowing any sect be made, I shall certainly vote against it [loud cheers].

From the speech of the Lord-Advocate, at Leith, July 26:—

His lordship said, with reference to education, that there was a great difference between holding the opinion which he had formerly expressed, that no additional endowments should be given to any religious body, and holding the opinion that there should be no State assistance whatever to the education of the lower orders of the people. These were two separate and distinct things; and on reference to the works of a great authority in this country, Adam Smith, they would find, that while he was opposed to the endowment of the clergy altogether, and against any established religion, he was not opposed to giving State assistance for the education of the poor.

Mr. Jackson, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, July 28:—

From conviction as well as birth he was a member of the Established Church. He had faith in its doctrines, and he believed it the most tolerant church on earth. He was, therefore, no enemy to the establishment; but he would support every measure which would relieve Dissenters from everything of an ecclesiastical nature that pressed unfairly or injuriously upon them. There would be no difficulty in settling these things if all parties could agree to let bigotry go to sleep [applause]. He was opposed to all endowments of the Roman Catholic clergy. Many of them he knew spurned the idea of becoming the stipendiaries of the British Government; others there were who, no doubt, would be quite ready to grab the pounds, shillings, and pence of the State, however offered. The Catholics boasted that theirs was the true church; and he (Mr. Jackson) could tell them that the way to make it a false church was to become the paid servants of the State. With respect to the Maynooth grant, he should draw this line of distinction between it and any future proposals of the same sort. It was in pursuance of a compact made with the people of Ireland at the time of the Union; on that ground he put it; and there let it rest. As for the future, if they were to provide colleges for the Catholics, why not provide them for the Dissenters also? [applause]. But the Dissenters did not want them; and any attempt at such measures would raise a storm of dissatisfaction that would sweep from John O'Groat's to the Land's End [applause.]

The Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P. for West Gloucestershire.—In place of any extract from speeches we insert the following letters:—

Dear Sir,—I send you (according to the request you made in your last number) the opinion of the Hon. G. F. Berkeley, Liberal M.P. for the Western Division of Gloucestershire. The following is an extract from a letter I received from him about two months ago:—"I am opposed to the dominant rule of *any* Church, and an advocate for every sect being maintained by its own resources and religious virtue." In addition to this statement, I send you a letter which I received from Mr. G. Berkeley, in which he more fully states his views of the Establishment. You can select what you think proper from it.

I remain, yours very truly,
Henry B. Lees,
Cowbridge, Gloucester. Independent Minister.

Beacon Lodge, June 22, 1847.

My dear Sir,—All or any part of my letter to you, you are welcome to make use of.

In addition to what I have already told you, I can assure you that I have been for years on years desirous of a reform in my (the Protestant) Church. Well aware of the undisciplined state of its soldiers, and of *the little power their superior officers have over them, if I am a good Protestant, I must be unhappy, that neither our soldiers nor "our House" is, strictly speaking, in order.*

If servants' wages were not dependent on good character and industry, where should we find a good servant?

Once put a Protestant clergyman into a good living—it matters not how he *may neglect* his spiritual duty, so long as he does not *flagrantly transgress it*—and his superior [illegible]. He may be guilty of conduct which [illegible] officer from either the army or navy—and [illegible] his place as a servant of that Church supposed, or [illegible] to be *dominant* over all others. With these [illegible] may well *stand side by side in appealing to the nation.*

In haste, yours faithfully,
Grantley F. Berkeley.

NONCONFORMIST

Mr. Drummond, M.P. for West Surrey, at his nomination:—

There must now be perfect equality for all. The money must not be taken from one sect to support the clergy of another sect.

Mr. Alderman Sidney, at Stafford, July 29:—

Whilst he was for the education of the people he should be a decided opponent of any measure having for its object a partial crude system of legislation. He was a member of the Church of England, and would not vote for any law, having for its object the endowment of his own or any other church at the expense of the community [hear, hear]. He believed that true religion was best supported by those who observed its ordinances [hear].

From speech of Viscount Drumlanrig, at Dumfries, on July 5:—

I have already publicly declared my determination not to consent to any endowments, from the State funds, of the Roman Catholic Church. I do not think it has been proposed to give any such endowment. But if any such proposal be made, I have told you I mean to oppose it. I will do so for three reasons:—First, the very persons whom it is proposed to endow do not wish it; secondly, the people of England and Scotland are also opposed to it; thirdly, I am opposed to the system of endowment altogether. But I oppose the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy from no ill-feeling towards them or their creed. I entertain no such feeling. In my opinion, the Government has only the right to legislate on the actions, not on the opinions of the subject. I hope to see in this next Parliament, to which I am about to proceed, the full principles of religious liberty carried out. But do not mistake me. Because I advocate religious tolerance to Roman Catholics—tolerance to every body of Dissenters—I am not, on that account, for Roman Catholics and against Protestants, or for the voluntary system and against the Established Church. Quite the reverse. I firmly believe Protestantism to be the only real truth; and I myself, who have been brought up a member of the Established Church, and intend remaining so, am of opinion that this Church, though it may still contain some abuses, teaches, and will ever teach, more truth, with less alloy of error, than could be taught by any other Establishment, were the present ones swept away.

Mr John Towneley, M.P. for Beverley:—

Gentlemen, I think it is probable that some large, praetical system of education will likewise be brought forward by Government [hear, hear]. This measure, should you give me the opportunity to participate in its construction, will not receive my sanction if it in the slightest interfere with any man's conscience [loud applause]. Gentlemen, there is one subject to which I would especially refer. Various placards have been posted in your town, containing statements to the effect that I am prepared to vote in favour of the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy. In the presence of you all, I beg to state most distinctly, that I am altogether opposed to the Roman Catholic clergy receiving any donation from Government whatever [loud and continued applause]. The Roman Catholic clergy are themselves averse to State endowment, and I most cordially agree with them [renewed applause].

S. M. Peto's address to the electors of Norwich:—

I am opposed to any fresh endowment of any religious denomination, but I should decline to interfere with any endowment already existing, unless it can be shown that the compact has not been kept in good faith by the endowed party.

With respect to the separation of the Church of England from the State—without regard to the justice or the ultimate necessity of such a step—I could not now support it if it were brought forward, on the ground that the country is not yet prepared for so grave a change in its institutions, and if to understand what is meant by such separation I am to take the speech of Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, to the electors of Halifax, as intending the resumption of Church livings by the State on the termination of the lives of the present incumbents, and the effecting of other important changes in the temporalities of the Church, I do not hesitate to state that such a plan could not receive my sanction. So long as the Church faithfully administers her funds I can never consent to take any portion from her—when she ceases to do so, then I think she forfeits her right to their enjoyment—they are her vested interests, and cannot be resumed by the State so long as her portion of the contract is honourably fulfilled.

Mr. M. Baines's address to the electors of Hull:—

I am, upon principle, a member of the Church of England, and I would consent to no measure which could lower her character or impair her efficiency. At the same time, as an advocate for the great principles of civil and religious liberty, I think that no man ought, on account of opinions purely religious, to be visited with any penalty or civil disability.

I am decidedly against the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and I would oppose such a measure, by whomsoever it might be propounded.

To the great cause of education I am strongly and devotedly attached. By education I mean a system of training which, while it develops and informs the intellect, teaches at the same time the great duties which every human being owes to God and to his fellow-creatures. The voluntary system had done much, very much, towards the attainment of this great end; and the spontaneous labours of Churchmen, Wesleyans, Independents, and other classes of the Christian community, can never be thought of without admiration. But I do not think the voluntary system, powerful as it is, all-sufficient for the task.

W. S. Crawford, at Rochdale, July 30:—

With respect to the questions which had been put to him by his friend Mr. Bright, he need only, in answer to the first, refer the electors to the amendment moved by himself in Parliament, in the year 1845, when the Maynooth Grant Bill was before Parliament, wherein he expressed his conviction, that no provision should be made from the public funds for the exclusive education of any particular denomination, or for the support or endowment of any particular religious sect or sects. And this principle he still entertained, for he was perfectly convinced that true religion could only best be promoted by divesting it of all connexion with the State. He could best answer the second question, also, by stating what he had done before. He had voted against the Minutes of Council formerly, and he would vote against them again. His answer to the third question was embodied in the resolution he had adverted to in reply to the first. He was of opinion that all present establishments of religion supported by the State should be done away with as speedily as possible.

Mr. Langston, M.P. for Oxford, July 28:—

In voting for the Maynooth grant, against the feeling of many of his constituents, he had done so upon political, and not religious grounds, being opposed to all State endowments for religious purposes—explained, also, that in voting for the Bishop of Manchester Bill he opposed the proposition for giving him a seat in Parliament.

Mr. Wood, M.P. for Oxford, July 28:—

He was a conscientious Churchman, but thought that the State ought not in any way to interfere with men's religious opinions [cheers]. He was no Romanist; but he felt that the Roman Catholics had as much right to their religious opinions as he had to his [hear, hear]. When he said, therefore, that he was opposed to the endowment of their Church, it was not because they were Roman Catholics, but because he objected to State interference.

Mr. Charles Lushington, M.P. for Westminster, in a letter dated June 3, 1847:—

I will now explain my view of the alliance of Church and State. Repeating that I consider it to be unscriptural, I am satisfied that it is mischievous, and I should be prepared to join in any Parliamentary proposition for its severance. By that severance I should understand the withdrawal of the countenance of the State from the Episcopal sect called the Church of England, and leaving it to make its way with the community according to the weight of its own merit, and the influence of its exertions, in common with all other denominations of Christians bearing the name of Dissenters, which name would thenceforward be lost and annihilated. By this course, catholicity would, in my judgment, be eminently promoted, and evangelical religion be emancipated from much prejudice, abuse, and obstruction. So much for the alliance of Church and State as a religious matter. In that point of view my objection to it is unchequered by doubt or hesitation. But it must be remembered, that the Church possesses temporalities. It is to this secular position of the Church that my observation has reference. I am opposed to any abrupt and violent confiscation of its revenues; but I am anxious that while the Church is connected with the State, and admits its interference, that interference should be exercised to obtain a more equal and more righteous distribution of its enormous wealth, and a better enforcement of its discipline. While the Church of England is in alliance with the State, it is subordinate to the State; and if the Church will not submit to those reforms which the State deems expedient, it has no right to complain of its revenues being regulated by the State, according to the latter's own views of propriety.

The following are the replies of Captain Fordyce, M.P. for Aberdeen, to questions put by some of the Dissenting electors of that city:—

1. Are you prepared to vote against any grant of public money for religious purposes, either to Established or non-established bodies?

My answer is in the affirmative.

2. Are you prepared to oppose any plan that may be proposed for endowing the ministers of any religious body, whether Catholic or Protestant, from public funds?

Answer,—I am opposed to any such plan.

3. Will you oppose any system of general education, which, either directly or indirectly, enforces the use of a catechism or creed, or compels attendance on any particular form of worship?

Answer,—I am in favour of a general system of secular education, leaving the different religious denominations to attend to the religious instruction of their adherents. Such secular education to be under local management and control.

4. When occasion offers, are you prepared to vote in favour of an equality of civil and religious rights and privileges to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of their peculiar religious opinions?

Answer,—I am decidedly in favour of an equality of civil rights and privileges to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, irrespective of their peculiar religious opinions. I think the tendency of legislation ought to be in that direction; but, as a legislator, in the absence of specific instances, I think it would be premature to bind one's-self farther.

Endowment of Nonconformists in Ireland.—The *Times* had on Wednesday a useful article, analyzing and criticising the "miscellaneous" services, and winding up with a reference to the "Nonconforming and other ministers in Ireland," who received £14,360 in 1828, £31,719 in 1838, and £36,214 in 1847. "We recommend," adds our contemporary, "this actual and rapidly-increasing endowment to the notice of those who are now busiest in denouncing such daring and destructive practices." We challenge the *Times* to act conformably to its own recommendation, and to assist us in putting an entire stop to these *Regium Donum* jobbings. It will find the Protestant Dissenters of this country opposed as decidedly to Protestant Maynooths, so far as voting the public money is concerned, as to Jesuit colleges. We consider the State endowment of four new theological professorships, in connexion with the Irish Presbyterian body, as a most scandalous job. The Irish General Assembly have now eight Government-paid professors of theology, costing the nation £2,000 per annum, for which they are engaged in teaching only five months out of the twelve. This is, to all intents and purposes, a State endowment of religion—a corrupt bargain for the obvious purpose of buying off, as O'Connell would say, the Presbyterian clergy from opposing the Government in their future endowment schemes, and is a complete stop-mouth as to the Maynooth College Bill. For these bribed and pensioned men to oppose any dole or boon to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, would justly expose them to the indignant contempt of all parties as something worse than bigots. Again we challenge the *Times* to follow up its investigation of the *Regium Donum* grants; and we challenge the *Chronicle*, too, to extend its illustrations of the corrupting effect of Government patronage to the State pensionaries of the Synod of Ulster.—*Patriot.*

Scotch Episcopacy.—We have reason to believe that a bill will be brought into the ensuing Parliament to enable English Bishops to consecrate bishops for those Episcopal chapels in Scotland which have not at present, on account of the dissensions prevalent among Scottish Episcopalians, the advantage of episcopal superintendence. This new episcopacy will in no respect partake of a political nature, the bishops so created being intended for spiritual purposes only: nor will any of the public funds, ecclesiastical or civil, be appropriated for their support. A clause will be introduced into the bill, the object of which will be to enable clergymen who have been ordained by the present Scottish Bishops to connect themselves with the new episcopacy.—*Church of England Journal.*

MEETING OF NONCONFORMISTS AT MANCHESTER.

ORGANIZATION OF A BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

(From the *Manchester Times*.)

On Tuesday last, a meeting of Nonconformists from various parts of Lancashire was held in one of the committee-rooms at the Town-hall, Manchester, to consider the propriety of organizing a Board of Dissenters to watch over the interests of religious bodies within the diocese of Manchester conscientiously opposed to the maintenance of a State Church. The meeting was convened by circular, and about forty gentlemen were present, W. P. Woodcock, Esq., of Bury, in the chair. Letters were read from several gentlemen favourable to the object of the meeting, but some of them objecting to the specification of any particular religious bodies as to be protected by the Board, and to the idea of making the field of operation for the Board co-extensive with the new diocese of Manchester, as suggested in the circular. One letter, from Samuel Fletcher, Esq., of Manchester, expressed an opinion on the part of the writer, that no such organization as that proposed was needful. The following were the letters of Mr. Charles Robertson and Mr. Samuel Fletcher.:—

Liverpool, 16th August, 1847.

My dear Sir,—If the state of my health did not render it imperative on me to abstain from excitement of any kind, nothing could afford me greater pleasure than to be with you on Tuesday. Such a movement as you propose is greatly needed. I rejoice that you and your friends are prepared to enter into it heartily. I hope ere long to take my place among you, and to render you what little service I can. I saw Mr. Blackburn to-day, and as I told him I should be writing you a few lines, he desired me to express his regret that engagements will put it out of his power to leave town to-morrow. On talking the matter over together, for a few minutes, very hurriedly, and concurring generally in the desirableness of having some organization for the purpose of bringing the strength of the Nonconformist body to bear more effectively on public opinion, and through it, on Parliamentary legislation, we both were of opinion that if you could postpone taking any action until after the present excitement, perhaps soreness of feeling had been somewhat allayed—say, for two or three months—you would be more likely to secure a general co-operation and unanimity among the Dissenting communities,—a state of things which, I greatly fear, does not at present exist. Another end, too, it strikes me would be gained by a little delay: it would afford time for correspondence and for maturing of plans, and parties could come together, when they did convene, better prepared to communicate information relating to the state of opinion and feeling in their several localities, which would be of essential service to us in deciding on the course to be eventually pursued. An important movement of this kind ought to be well and maturely planned; and we shall make greater progress by laying its foundation broad and deep, and taking time to do so, than by urging it on too rapidly at first. We throw out these hints for your consideration at to-morrow's meeting, assured that you will be disposed to look at the subject in all its bearings. There are one or two points which have presented themselves to my own mind in reference to this matter, which I may as well take this opportunity of mentioning. I had not time to bring them under Mr. Blackburn's notice, so I do not know how far he would agree with me; possibly they might not present themselves as objections to his mind. One point is: would it be desirable to make the proposed organization a *congregational* deputation?—that is, to have it constituted by the appointment of ecclesiastical bodies as such. I confess my doubts of the wisdom of such a course. I would rather see the association composed of, and the board appointed by, individual men holding the great principles of Nonconformity, not only because they believe them to be for the good of religion, but also because they hold them to be socially and politically just, and therefore claiming the sympathy and co-operation of all right-headed men, whatever be their religious opinions. I have some fear, too, of seeing the church grow political, in the same sense that I am afraid of seeing the State become religious. You will understand my meaning in this. My Anti-state-churchism leads me to protest equally against the assumptions of the State to provide for, control, or in any way recognize the church, and the assumptions of the church or Christian churches to interfere with the arrangements of the legislature. What religious men, convinced of the tyrannical and arbitrary character of any act of legislation, should do, is to protest against it as citizens, and seek its removal, on the ground of its social injustice. It appears to me that we are doing our cause an injury, and weakening the hold which, when rightly understood, it ought to have on the public mind, by confining it within such a narrow sphere as our denominational enclosures, however numerous and influential these denominations may be. Our cause is the cause of national advancement, of enlightened liberty, of social justice; it is essentially the cause of the people, and the more we throw ourselves and it on the right feelings and generous impulses which are so widely diffused among our fellow-men, the more likely are we to succeed in our enterprise. That which renders it chiefly attractive to us, is its perfect consonance with the benevolent and loving principles of our holy religion; but it commends itself no less to the world by its accordance with the principles of truth and justice implanted in every breast. We must appeal to these far more energetically and boldly than we have hitherto done; and for this cause I should be glad to give our organization the widest possible basis, consistent with adherence to great principles. The other point which may call for remark is the idea of making the components of the association co-terminous with the diocese of Manchester. This is possibly intended to keep alive more effectually the *row* of the newly inflicted diocesan county; but I question, again, whether we should not act more wisely in keeping to our political, and ignoring all ecclesiastical divisions and boundaries. The county of Lancaster will survive, it is to be hoped, when dioceses shall have dwindled into a ridiculous assumption—a memory of by-gone domination; and although the objection may not be an important one, I think it would be well to remove an impression that might be made by assigning such a district to the operations of the board, as though our chief purpose were to protest against more bishops, instead of laying the axe to the root of the tree, and leaving the feathered inhabitants to come down with what speed they may. I had no intention of inflicting so long a letter upon you, when I commenced to lay before you a few thoughts which passed through my own mind on the receipt of your circular. I have expressed myself, I know, very imperfectly, writing, as I have done, in the midst of other occupations; but I think you will gather my meaning. You can make what use of it you think proper.—With sincere regards and best wishes for your success in this good work, believe me, my dear sir, yours truly,

Rev. J. Massie, D.D. C. Robertson.

Parker-street, Manchester, August 16, 1847.

Sir,—I have received your circular of the 3rd instant, inviting me to attend a meeting at the Town-hall, on Tuesday the 17th, to consider "an outline of a constitution proposed for a Board of Nonconformist Dissenters to be appointed within the diocese of Manchester," whose duties, it appears, will be "to watch over and maintain their rights, to promote their distinguishing principles, and vigilantly to resist the usurpations and encroachments of the Church by law established," &c. Now, as I rejoice in the conviction that the rights of the Nonconformists are as secure as the laws of England can make them, and see no evidence of any disposition in the Church by law established to impugn them by usurpations and encroachments, and as I believe that the best mode of promoting our principles is to profess them in meekness of spirit and righteousness of life, I am at a loss to know what necessity exists for the formation of such a board. It is true the "appeal," to which your signature is attached, sets forth in strong language a formidable list of grievances, winding up with the following extraordinary climax, viz.—"Finally, more episcopacy and a wider distribution of prelatic wealth are to be put forward as the panacea for ignorance and vice. For this purpose national property is to be squandered in princely revenues and palatial architecture for sectarian bishops, in spite of the reclamation, the suffrages, and principles of Nonconforming myriads, the citizens and freemen of an enlightened empire." Notwithstanding these alarming statements, it is my consolation to believe that the writer, in the fervour of his zeal, has drawn upon his imagination for his facts. Moreover, I have too vivid a recollection of the evils resulting from the extreme opinions put forth, some twelve years ago, by a "Manchester Dissenting Committee," to think the revival of such a body desirable. Their proceedings, in conjunction with those of a similar committee in Birmingham, were mainly instrumental in exciting so much alarm and distrust in the public mind, as to lead to the formation of an antagonistic party in the Church, and ultimately to the resignation of the reform ministry. It appears to me that your "appeal," throughout, takes for granted that which requires to be proved. You seem to view Nonconformity as labouring under a heavy pressure imposed by the State Church, and fettered and hedged in by its influence—that were this influence removed, by the separation of Church and State, it would pave the way for the triumph of Dissent, and that its extension and prosperity would be the consequence. I differ with you entirely in such conclusions. There never was a time when religious freedom was so fully enjoyed in this country as the present; nor, in my judgment, was there ever less disposition in the legislature to interfere with any man's opinions, political or ecclesiastical. We are at libeaty to progagate our principles from the pulpit and the press, and to worship God, at all seasons and in any place, according to our consciences. Why, then, should we overlook our advantages, and dwell upon speculative evils? Is it wise, or Christian, to encourage the development of an irritable, unsocial, intolerant spirit, which, if once excited, may soon react upon ourselves, and foment discontent and division in our churches? While we declaim against the evils which exist in the Established Church, we should bear in mind there are not a few which attach to Nonconformity; so that before we point offensively at the mote in our brother's eye, it would be well to pluck the beam from our own. On these grounds, I deem it right to express my objections to the formation of the proposed board, believing it to be uncalled for by any circumstances in the times, and that it will be pregnant with mischief to the cause of Nonconformity.

I remain, Sir, very truly yours,
Samuel Fletcher.

To the Rev. James Dean, Secretary to the proposed Board of Nonconformist Deputies, Manchester.

The Rev. Dr. Massie, in opening the proceedings, read from a printed document the following two reasons as the occasion of the present movement:—

1. That the obligations of religion, in its doctrines and ordinances, being derived from the relation subsisting between the Creator and his creatures, it is a sinful violation of sacred prerogatives when the ruler, the senate, or any secular confederacy, interferes as an authority to propagate religious opinion; to institute or enforce ecclesiastical appointments or observances; or to endow, from the revenues of the State, any religious instructors, whether for young or old. That, therefore, to constitute bishoprics, to appoint or nire bishops or pastors in the Church of God, or to provide plans or salaries as for teachers of a Christian people, is no part of the province of the political authorities, and ought to be withstood by all who bow to Christ as king in his Church.

2. It is manifest that, without an organization suited to their principles and relations, Nonconformists do not command as if they possessed such power for efficient co-operation as the times require. Recent Government measures, especially the bill for the bishopric of Manchester, render expedient and necessary in this district an energetic confederacy; but, moreover, the continued demands of State-churchism enforce it as a solemn duty on Protestant Nonconformists, as citizens and members of the commonwealth, to watch over and maintain their rights, to promote their distinguishing principles, and vigilantly to resist the usurpations and encroachments of the Church by law established, and of other sects endowed by the State.

George Hadfield, Esq., moved the first resoultion, to the effect, that for the reasons assigned above, it is incumbent on the Nonconformists of Lancashire and its vicinity to constitute a board of deputies, which shall have for its sphere of operation the district contained within the county of Lancaster and the neighbouring towns. He said that Mr. Samuel Fletcher, a gentleman who had been long connected with the Nonconformists, had recently taken, with Dr. Vaughan, a part which was generally disapproved of by the Nonconformist body [hear]. Respectful considerations towards those gentlemen had prevented the body at large from coming forward and disavowing all connexion with those resolutions which had been passed at the Law Society's-rooms, in May last [hear]. It was not pleasant to contradict, or be in apparent oppostion to gentlemen acting in all their religious concerns as those gentlemen had done; and if what they had done rested upon their own responsibility, he should not say one word about it; but, unfortunately, the Nonconformist body generally were charged with having passed these resolutions. He understood from a gentleman present, that that meeting comprised only the movers and seconders of those six resolutions, and two or three other persons; and, with the exception of those few, he might fairly say, that the Nonconformist body, as represented in some degree by the present meeting, were directly and completely opposed to those resolutions [hear]. They did not think it quite correct for the head of their College (Dr. Vaughan) to correspond with the Government of the country. And if, as was reported, those resolutions were submitted to the Government of the country,—a Government which (he agreed with many of his friends) had done more than any Government of modern times, in opposition to the Nonconformist body—and if he had called such a meeting to pass such resolutions, and sent those resolutions abroad,—he (Mr. Hadfield) must say that these were not proceedings entitled to such respect that they should not be disavowed and criticised by those who disagreed with them. Referring to the question of a Church Establishment, he expressed his belief that the country was now better acquainted with the question than it had ever been before in the course of his life—[hear, hear]—and it was now time for the Nonconformists to avail themselves of the spirit that had been shown at the late elections, called forth by the manner in which the Whigs had treated their old friends; for if they let the tide go back, they did not know when they might recover it. In England and Wales, the Dissenters had as many places of worship as the Church; and he believed the chapels were better attended than the churches. It was not then fair that immunities should be granted to the Church; that the Dissenters should be excluded from the Universities; that a man should be imprisoned for non-payment of rates for a church into which probably he never put a foot in his life. He (Mr. Hadfield) would say that the oppression of the weakest man in the country was a wrong to justice and law [applause]. Then in Wales there was no comparison between the numbers of the Conformists and the Nonconformists; and in Scotland, the Free Church and seceders were the majority as compared with the adherents of the Establishment. In Ireland, 9-10ths, or perhaps 19-20ths, of the people did not belong to the Establishment,—and was this a state of things to go on? In connexion with the special object of the meeting, he pressed that they should have an organization, that when any exigency arose they might be prepared to act upon the elections generally. He was glad to say that a registration committee would probably be formed, and a fund raised, which should be adequate to the claims of the Nonconformist body; they would press those claims upon the consideration of the country, and see whether the country at large was not disposed to do them justice [hear, hear, and applause]. He had a list of forty-eight members of the new Parliament, who had pledged themselves on the hustings against all further endowments [applause]; and election after election had been won through the able exertions principally of his friend, the secretary of the Dissenters' parliamentary committee, by the Dissenters throwing in their influence, and carrying the Reform body along with them; and he (Mr. Hadfield) would say that he was as earnest in the general principles of reform as on matters relating to the Nonconformists; but he would go with the people for the enlargement of their rights and privileges, and let them go with him in seeking justice at the hands of the State; let all be equal in the eye of the law, as in that of their Maker—be placed upon an equality—and if it came to that painful circumstance that the Nonconformist body must be winnowed, let those who thought like Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Vaughan hold their peculiar views; let them call meetings similar to that; let them try if the Nonconformist body did or did not go with them, and let the question be tested. Let them not, however, depend upon majorities alone; principles and duties did not depend upon majorities; indeed, he thought great attention should be paid to the views and feelings of the minority, which often consisted of very intelligent and high-principled men. Let it be seen whether the Nonconformists generally were in favour of the views of Mr. Fletcher and Dr. Vaughan, or of that meeting; and he, therefore, pressed that they should have an organization, that when any exigency arose they might be prepared to act upon it, and act upon the elections generally [hear, hear].

The Rev. J. Deakin, of Stand, said, as a member of the college, he felt deeply on the subject of the resolutions, and his first thought was that at once he would give up all connexion with the college; but then he thought the institution would suffer, and he feared that, unless their friends were wise upon this point, the institution might suffer. He did not think that as Nonconformists they were courteously treated as a body by that meeting, which ought to have been a public one, and to have embodied more of the opinion of the Nonconformists of the neighbourhood.

Mr. Prentice moved the second resolution:—

That the "outline" now submitted as a plan of organization and procedure be adopted, subject to such modifications as a committee of the board shall recommend, and as the deputies, at their first annual or aggregate meeting, shall approve.

Dr. Massie said that various modifications had been made, with a view to meet the objections of Messrs. John Bright and Charles Robertson. [He submitted the outline, being the scheme of organization, but so far altered as to omit the denominational names of "Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyan Association, and New Connexion Methodists, together with such Presbyterian and other evangelical Dissenters as hold the voluntary principle in support of religion," and substitute "county of Lancaster" for "diocese of Manchester."]

The complete scheme will be found in our advertising columns.

Mr. Prentice replied to some of the arguments contained in Mr. Fletcher's letter. The principle of waiting for a favourable moment to do right was not taught in the Bible. He was very much encouraged by the fact of forty-eight men being pledged in the House of Commons to recognise the principles of the Nonconformists. The Dissenters had not hitherto sufficiently respected themselves, and therefore they had not been sufficiently respected. The time has now come for them to take strong ground, and protest against any support being given by the State to any religion. The Nonconformists were told that they were not subject to the loss of personal liberty from the exercise of their conscience. They might not be sent to prison for the exercise of their religion, but they were sent to prison for the non-payment of church-rates. According to Mr. Fletcher, when the people of Manchester had reduced the threepenny rate to a halfpenny one, they should have been satisfied, because they had never had so small a rate before; but they were determined to get rid of it by fair means if they could; by giving the Church as much vexation as they could. The Nonconformist elector should tell candidates for his suffrage, "I will not vote for you, unless you will vote for me." He (Mr. Prentice) was determined not to vote for any man who would not respect the opinions of those who asserted their right to exercise their religious opinions without any political exclusions or punishments inflicted by the State.

The Rev. J. L. Poore, of Salford, in seconding the motion, said the Nonconformists had been dissociated, and therefore weak: but he hoped they would now pull together. He was glad of the modifications made, and that the names of different sects had been omitted. He thought the less they said of the sectarianism of their sects the better; for the great majority of the working people did not care about their sectarianism, or understand the niceties of their theological differences; but if they could have placed before them some broad, clear, intelligible principle, they would give their concurrence.

The Rev. D. R. Stephen moved the next resolution:—

That such gentlemen now present, and any representatives of Nonconformist bodies within the boundaries assigned, agreeing, within six weeks after this date, to the foregoing resolutions and consenting to act, be a provisional committee for the first year, and that it be open to any such Nonconformist body to signify within three months their adoption of the plan and appointment of two deputies to the board.

He had only one shadow of an objection to this board. He had felt that it might injure the Anti-state-church Association in Lancashire, but on further consideration he was satisfied it would not. The one could "go the whole hog" with the other. The results of the elections were very encouraging, as they had numerically more members returned than they had expected. He did not believe the forty-eight members would go all the length with them, but that they would all vote against the extension of the endowment principle; against giving more Church.

Mr. Samuel Giles, in seconding the resolution, said, that when the proposed board was first mentioned, he had felt some little doubt as to the wisdom of the step contemplated, and he had expressed that doubt at the preliminary meeting where the

subject was first proposed, as he feared that their friends were not prepared to take high ground, and that unless, as Nonconformists, they found their Nonconformist interests assailed, that they would not take any aggressive movement. It had appeared to him too *negative* in its policy, and it would do nothing scarcely to spread light as to the enormous evil and injustice of the union of Church and State, and he had feared that it would be a society merely to deal with Dissenting grievances as they arose. He felt some fear, also, lest the proposed society should injure the Anti-state-church Association, in whose principles and objects he felt deep sympathy, believing that it was inferior in importance to none in the United Kingdom. That society had, however, struck root too widely and too deeply for any other organization to interfere with it; its dwelling-place was in the hearts of all earnest Nonconformists [hear, hear]. Maturer and fuller consideration of the proposed constitution, and of the reasons on which it is based, had convinced him that the two societies might co-exist and be helpers of each other. He looked on the new society as the lower school, in which young and timid Nonconformists might learn to spell, and learn the meaning of the hard words "separation of Church and State;" and when they had done so, they might be promoted into the upper or High school of the Anti-state-church Association [laughter and cheers]. Unless this society adopted a bold policy, and had a definite aim given to it, the same failure would attend it which had attended kindred societies,—the Religious Freedom Society of London and others, which when they had accomplished the ephemeral object for which they were called into being, ceased to exist. A Nonconformist registration society should be formed, and there should be an election committee to act in connexion with it in every town throughout this district—[hear, hear]—in addition to resisting those aggressions which were made upon the Nonconformists from time to time by the dominant Church. If this were done, it would leave the Anti-state-church Association more leisure to disseminate truth as to the spirituality of Christ's kingdom, and as to the wickedness, as well as the impolicy, of allowing any religious opinions and principles to be endowed and promulgated at the nation's expense. He believed that if the Nonconformists did not forward the work, judging from the measures of Lord John Russell, their religious liberties were not safe in his keeping. Mr. Fletcher had referred to religious liberty, but what they insisted on was religious *equality* as citizens; and until they had this they would not be satisfied. If they did not go forward with spirit in this work, the liberties for which their nonconformist forefathers had bled, and which with their dying breath they had bequeathed to us and our children, would be taken from them, and they would become, as they would deserve to be, an enslaved, degraded, and priest-ridden people [cheers].

The Rev. William Paterson having spoken in support of the resolution, and a gentleman named Morris having expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the Society's constitution,

Mr. William Morris, of Salford, moved that a special subscription be commenced to cover the incidental expenses till the full and effective organization of the Board should be completed. This motion was seconded by the Rev. S. Bowen; after which the Rev. James Griffin, of Manchester, and the Rev. W. R. Thorburn, of Bury, expressed their readiness to join in the projected movement. Other resolutions, including the nomination of officers of the Board, among whom was Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe-hall, Lancaster, as President; C. Robertson, Esq., and Dr. Massie, as Deputy-Chairmen; and the Rev. J. Dean and S. Giles as Secretaries, were passed unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. J. Thornton, of Stockport; Rev. T. H. Smith, of Patricroft; Mr. Hadfield and the Rev. D. R. Stephen; and the meeting then broke up.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

(*From the Christian Record.*)

The Wesleyan Conference, whose sittings began on the 28th ultimo, brought its deliberations to a close on the 14th instant. We have been accustomed to look to the columns of the *Patriot* for the most faithful and interesting account of the business, but with the exception of a brief announcement of the opening sitting, our contemporary has been silent on the subject. From this we infer that some attempt must have been made to prevent anything from transpiring, without undergoing the revision of the ruling powers. The *Watchman*, as usual, gives a seemingly detailed report of the proceedings; but, on close examination, it is found to be exceedingly brief and indistinct on matters of general interest, and full and particular only on points of secondary importance.

The principal business of the Conference may be summed up in a few words. In the "Stationing Committee," or, as it is called by the disaffected, "the Slaughter-house," there was, as usual, many a battle. Here it is that the characters of independent men are whispered away, and arrangements made for banishing clever young fellows, who dare to say their souls are their own, to remote and obscure stations, or, in the Conference slang, "*bad circuits.*" In fact, the great secret of the ruling power lies in Committees, which are skilfully selected, so as to reduce the Conference into a mere court of registration for their acts.

The returns exhibit a further declension in the number of members: the net deficiency in Great Britain and Ireland, as compared with 1846, being not less than *five thousand.* This is attributed in great part to emigration from Cornwall and from Ireland; but, of course, the emigrants will count yearly in the Australian and other colonial returns. In Norfolk, considerable loss has been sustained through the backsliding of revival converts. The high price of provisions, also, is thought to have had a depressing effect; but after every abatement, the Conference seems to have felt that the declining state of the connexion "called for deep humiliation before God;" and accordingly appointed a day for solemn fasting and prayer. The funds of the connexion seem also to manifest a downward tendency.

Some of the more prominent subjects which engaged the attention of the Conference were—the preparation of a form for the solemnization of matrimony; the extension of their cheap literature; the necessity for some regular pastoral visitation; the systematic formation and oversight of "catechumen classes;" the reunion of the British and Canadian Conferences; and the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education. The conversations on some of these matters were characterised by a fine tone of piety, and a deep sense of ministerial responsibility. On the Canadian question, the Conference was prevented from coming to definitive conclusions by the absence of the Rev. Dr. Alder, who was expected from Canada, but had been detained at Halifax, Nova Scotia, by serious indisposition.

The *Watchman's* reporter completely burkes the discussions on the Education question—a circumstance which encourages, if it does not justify, the inference, that there was warm work. A dozen lines is all that is devoted to the subject; and from this meagre account we learn that the President had received eleven or twelve memorials; that, after a brief discussion, the Minutes of the United Committee of Education, recommending desistance from further opposition to the Government measure, were confirmed; that the course to be pursued respecting Government grants was considered; that "ultimately," by "resolution," the "whole case" was referred to the "careful consideration" of the Committee; and that "an opinion was expressed that, till the Committee's decision became known, it would be premature for local committees of Wesleyan schools to apply for Government aid." Thus, the thing will be done, but the Wesleyan rulers will have it done *systematically.*

Some regulations were adopted to restrain the erratic movements of such persons as Mr. Caughey, from whom they have got all the help they can, and now fling him away like an exhausted orange. Decided resolutions were carried on the Sabbath question, and that of Slavery was touched incidentally, but in a very marked manner. The question was that of sending a deputation to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. "To which of the two divisions of that body," asked Dr. Newton, "the Northern, or the Southern—the anti-slavery, or the pro-slavery?" He submitted that the body repudiating slavery was the one to which their representative should be sent. Dr. Bunting considered that the other body was not recognized by this Conference as being properly the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Dr. Dixon, a staunch abolitionist, and an eloquent speaker, was called upon, by general and loud acclaim, to undertake the important mission of "fully representing the views and principles of British Methodists," and promised to comply with the request. This is another decisive blow for American Slavery.

The Conference, on its rising, adjourned to the last Wednesday in July, 1848, to meet, for the first time in its history, in the great Wesleyan town of Kingston-upon-Hull.

A Curious Case, Illustrative of the Present State of the Law of Marriage, was recently tried criminally at Downpatrick, before Chief Baron Pigott. In 1845, a man named Beadnell was married, in Tullylish Church, to Anne Bright; who died the following spring. Some months after, Beadnell married the mother of his deceased wife; the ceremony being performed by the Banbridge District Registrar. A prosecution was instituted by the Crown against Beadnell and his wife for perjury, in having sworn before the Registrar that there was no just impediment to their being united. The Judge said that the case rested on the question whether the accused had *knowingly* sworn to a falsehood. The Jury could not agree to a verdict; and the parties were discharged on giving bail.

A Curious Scene took place on the first day of the opening of the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which strongly marks the state of excitement existing amongst the dealers on the Corn Exchange. One of the persons summoned on the grand jury, when called on to be sworn, objected to take the oath. The recorder demanded his reasons; whereupon the summonded juror, in a most earnest and piteous manner, declared that he was embarked in business as a dealer on the Corn Exchange, and that, owing to recent events, the locality had become so "feverish" that any man who was absent, even for a day, was set down as either defunct or insolvent! The cogency of the plea was acknowledged by the learned judge; and the prayer to be excused was granted.—*Hants Independent.*

Perils of Reporting.—At the county Kildare election, in the court-house of Athy, the accommodation provided for the press was novel and unique in its way. The reporters were at first perched upon a small canopy above the seats occupied by the high sheriff and his assessor, and were only induced to venture upon the frail and tottering structure by the assurance that if it gave way it would involve the gentlemen below in a similar peril with themselves. No sooner, however, was its frailty manifested by a rather alarming oscillation, than the learned assessor very prudently removed his chair to the further end of the platform, where he sat beyond the reach of danger. Finding that others were thus taking care of their personal safety, the gentlemen of the press thought it advisable to get up a slight agitation, but were immediately pacified by being transferred to the leads of the court-house, behind one of the ventilating apertures, through which they had a bird's-eye view of the assembly, and where they were exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and the observation of the whole populace of Athy. Occasionally the remarks of the speakers inside had a ludicrous effect from being mingled with the exclamations of the people who were conducting their market business in the square.—*Dublin Freeman.*

General Espartero.—A story is going the round of the papers to the effect that General Espartero is compelled by straitened means to quit England for a cheaper country. Many of his English friends, among them Lord Palmerston, have pressed him with offers of pecuniary assistance; and it is even said that the Queen has caused an offer to be made to him of a pension of £2,000 a year, so long as circumstances compel him to remain here. All these offers Espartero is said to have most respectfully declined.

SOIREE OF MR. ALEXANDER'S FRIENDS AT WAKEFIELD.

(Abridged from the *Bradford Observer.*)

A soiree of the friends and supporters of the Liberal interest in Wakefield during the late election, was held on Tuesday evening at the Corn Exchange. As we stated last week, each elector who voted for Mr. Alexander was presented with three tickets; one for himself, another to admit his wife or a female friend, and a third for a non-elector. In the whole, 1,100 tickets were thus issued, in addition to 100 tickets admitting spectators to the gallery. Before five o'clock, the room, spacious as it was, was completely filled, and though there were some late arrivals, all were comfortably accommodated, without the slightest disorder. The arrangements (made under the superintendence of a committee of ladies) were most excellent, and appeared to give universal satisfaction, and there was a total absence of the confusion and inconvenience so frequent on similar occasions. Tea was provided at twenty temporary tables, each of which was under the care of three ladies, and accommodated between fifty and sixty individuals. The room was tastefully decorated with yellow flags and banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, such as "Alexander and Civil Liberty," "Alexander the tried Friend of Liberty," "Alexander and British Commerce," "Alexander and Education," &c., &c. Altogether the scene was of the most pleasing and animating character, and the *soirée*, considered as the demonstration of a defeated party, whether viewed in relation to numbers, or the respectability, intelligence, and (last, not least) the beauty, of those present, was one of the most extraordinary meetings ever remembered in Wakefield. Among the gentlemen occupying the raised seats appropriated to the Liberal candidate and his more immediate friends, were G. W. Alexander, Esq., the Revs. Dr. Hamilton, J. D. Lorraine, Thomas Roome (Silcoates), and J. Deniston (Knottingley), Dr. Munro, Messrs. J. Gregory, W. Harrison, Samuel Dawson, John Gregory, Joseph Horner, J. J. Horner, R. W. Hamilton, W. Dawson, T. Plint (Leeds), Thomas Clayton, J. A. Skidmore, G. E. Smith, J. Earnshaw (Cliff Villa) B. J. Candler, &c.

William Shaw, Esq., of Porto Bello, was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting. He did not doubt that their worthy friend Mr. Alexander, would yet be member for Wakefield [cheers]. Seven years since, had he stood on the same principles, instead of having nearly 300 supporters, he would only have found seventy or eighty [cheers]. Therefore it was evident that their principles were prospering.

G. W. Harrison, Esq., who was received with several rounds of applause, briefly explained the object of the meeting. The object they had in view in meeting together was two-fold; one was, to take a short review of the past—to see what circumstances of a general or of a political kind should have a tendency towards producing the effect, that a man so universally esteemed in the town, and who had been shown to be the man that did represent, and if the laws were properly constituted, would represent Wakefield [cheers]—they were met to look at what it was that needed alteration and amendment, and to endeavour that the actual representative might be more the representative of the people than was at present the case in Wakefield and some other towns in the West Riding. Another object they had in view, was to consider the desirableness of forming an association for the carrying out of the principles of civil and religious liberty in that town, and throughout the country [loud applause]. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander for the kindness with which he had come forward as a candidate at the late election.

Dr. Munro seconded the proposition.

G. W. Alexander, Esq., on rising, was received with loud and long-continued applause:—

He had come amongst them in consequence of receiving an invitation from individuals who sympathized with himself in the sentiments which they entertained on the great questions of civil and religious liberty. It was on that ground that he had felt willing to stand, and, as he had stated on a former occasion, notwithstanding the result, he did not for one moment regret that he had thus consented to stand [loud and long-continued cheers]. In a good and great cause, he thought it was their duty honestly and firmly to contend, whatever the result might be; and he did not feel that it was any disgrace that upon the present occasion they had not succeeded. Their chairman had said the result might have been different, and he (Mr. Alexander) trusted it might be different, whenever another contest took place in that borough (cheers]. He had felt, and still felt, that the principles of civil and religious liberty were in no small peril at the hands of the present Government: he had felt that, in the measure of Government education, our religious liberty had been seriously wounded [hear], and, entertaining this conviction, he rejoiced in the circumstance that there had been found not a few persons willing to step forward from that private life in which they had hitherto moved, for the purpose of representing in Parliament the views of any constituency who were willing to place them in that position. It did appear a great hardship that they, as Dissenters, should be compelled to assist in teaching principles which were at variance with their conscientious convictions; for he thought that no Government had a right to put its hands into their pockets for the purpose of making them assist in teaching principles which they believed not to be in accordance with the principles of the New Testament [cheers]. It did appear to him (Mr. A.) that persons who really entertained religious convictions, whatever those convictions might be, would regard it as a great hardship to be compelled to teach the principles of the Church of England, or the principles and practice of the Roman Catholics, or the peculiar views of the Unitarians; and if he were a member of the Church of England, or were a Roman Catholic, or an Unitarian, he should feel equally that it was unjust on the part of the State to compel him to assist to teach opinions that he did not hold [hear, hear]. He did, therefore, think that several of the great constituencies of Yorkshire had done well in that they had fought the battle of principle on this ground; and he did trust that the Government would not be altogether uninfluenced by this election [hear]. They had had at Leeds a contest which appeared to him a great moral triumph [cheers]. But he would not for a moment refer to other constituencies and other boroughs to discourage them. They would recollect that their friends had succeeded at Bradford [hear and cheers]. It was true that they were defeated at other places. But there was one peculiar element of moral triumph at Leeds [cheers]. There was a great body of

Dissenters; and he did rejoice that those Dissenters had acted consistently with their principles on the present occasion [cheers]. Now what remained to be done as the duty of those who entertained strong opinions upon this question was, that they should narrowly watch the progress of this Government measure, should it unhappily be persevered in. But it was yet not impossible, that, supposing the ministry should be obstinate to the greatest possible extent, they might be forced to give way before the strongly impressed will of this country; for happily they did possess a great amount of political liberty, but yet not all that amount of liberty to which the people of England were entitled. They had the right of petition, and he could not suppose that Parliament would be deaf to their petitions, if these petitions were numerously signed, and were again and again brought before the legislature. He was more hopeful upon this point owing to the many victories that had been won from a reluctant senate; for in spite of the partial defeat that had taken place, he believed that the new Parliament would be more liberal than any House of Commons that had existed in this country for many years—he might say for centuries [cheers]. He also thought that it was the peculiar duty of those who opposed the Government measure, to be more liberal than they had ever been in supporting their schools upon the voluntary principle [hear hear]. He did trust that in the carrying out of this Government measure no bribe would seduce them from their consistency, and that nothing would tempt those who entertained their views to accept one penny of the Government money. He trusted and believed that shortly there would be a society formed for the purpose of supporting education wholly and exclusively upon the voluntary principle. He most deeply regretted that there should have been any necessity for such a society to be formed by a measure of Government.

Mr. Alexander then dwelt at some length upon the other questions which ought to be brought before Parliament, such as a reduction of our military establishments, the abolition of church-rates and capital punishments, and extension of the suffrage, and vote by ballot. He concluded by saying:—

I thank you most kindly for your support during this contest; and if I come amongst you again, I shall not be a stranger to you, and I am sure you are not strangers to me [cheers]. Wherever I am placed, and however circumstanced, I shall always feel a sincere regard for the inhabitants of this place, and I wish you every prosperity. [The hon. gentleman retired amidst loud and reiterated cheering].

Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, then rose to address the meeting, amidst much applause. He said:—

Is this the manner in which you deplore defeat? Do you *thus* droop your flags and your colours? Why, methinks, this is the house of those who strive for the mastery,—who win it. Here is the garland of victory. I see no cypress; here is the acclaim of triumph, and here is no lament. Then you must have warred upon principle; you must have done that which seemeth right to you, not only in your own sight, but in the eye of your Maker and your Judge [cheers]. You would not be happy and jubilant as I find you, if there were any stain on your consistency, any sting on your conscience, any stigma on your character. O, the answer of a good conscience! it is the best replication in the universe. The Doctor then humorously referred to the position of political parties in the country, and spoke in particular of the Leeds election, where nearly 2,000 electors voted for Mr. Sturge, including 1,700 plumpers. The question of separation of Church and State would come before the country, whether they urged it or not [cheers]. A few years ago, the idea had not been mooted in the high places of the earth; men had to stumble at the word "voluntary" as if they did not know what it meant. They all knew now; they saw that coming events cast their shadows before. Let this question then be entertained in a Christian spirit [hear, hear]. If a Christian told him that he thought the support and subserviency of the state to Christianity was a good, he (Dr. H.) had a right to hear his argument and weigh it. If he (Dr. H.) thought all such alliances and consorts an evil, he had a right to hear the argument of the other party and weigh it. The question of church-rates, too, had been mooted, and would be inevitably brought before the next Parliament. Their Whig friends would all be for the annihilation of church-rates; they would say there was nothing so annoying, so damaging to the Church itself, and they would be unanimous for doing away with church-rates—but how? [hear, hear.] By taking away their one remaining privilege of contesting them in vestry, and laying them whole by one eternal enactment upon the consolidated fund [cheers]. He was once in the presence of a cabinet minister, and said to him, "I come to speak to you, my Lord, about church-rates." He replied, "I detest them as much as you do." "Then, my Lord (said Dr. H.) what will you do?" "I will lay them upon the consolidated fund." He (Dr. H.) said, "Now, I will ask you, my Lord, a single question; do you not think this is decidedly the best arrangement you can make for the Establishment?" "Decidedly the best," his Lordship replied. "Aye (said Dr. H.) but I come here about the best arrangement you can make for the Dissenters" [cheers, and laughter]. They might be told of the Russells, of their ancestors, and that these men were the men who had bled for their liberties, but if he had read the constitution of his country aright, it taught him constitutional jealousy which ought to follow every act of public men. He said it more in sorrow than in anger, that there was one illustrious name now at the head of the Government, in whose hands he did not believe the rights of the people or the liberties of the country to be for one single instant safe [cheers]. The doctor then turned to the subject of State education, on which he enlarged. He thus concluded. There has gone forth that which is more powerful than edict or ukase—a will, a thought of the human mind—an intentness upon knowledge—a determination that knowledge shall be possessed. With knowledge there springs up liberty and freedom, and with liberty and freedom there flourishes Christianity, and we do not fear, though all sceptres and thrones be against us—we do not fear that this high decree, this ruling imperial decree, that man shall be intelligent, that man shall be free—that this more than imperial decree shall prevail.

"O catch its high import ye winds as ye blow!
O waft it, ye waves as ye roll!
From the nations which feel the sun's vertical glow
To the farthest extreme of the pole!
Equal laws, equal rights, to the nations around,—
Peace and friendship its precepts impart,
And wherever the footsteps of man can be found,
May he bind the decree to his heart!"

Dr. Hamilton, before he resumed his seat, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting views, with much satisfaction, the decided and consistent course pursued by the Liberal electors of Wakefield during the late contest, and pledges itself, as on that, so on all future occasions, to promote the return of such men only to Parliament, as will unflinchingly support all measures tending to free society from governmental interference in matters of religion, and who would yield to the just claims of the people an immediate wide extension of the elective franchise.

During the dessert, which was here introduced, Mr. Harrison read letters which had been received from Mr. Sturge, Colonel Thompson, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. E. Baines, jun., Mr. Ernest Jones, and Mr. E. Miall, apologising for their unavoidable absence on account of other engagements, and expressing their warm sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Thomas Plint, Esq., of Leeds, seconded the resolution which had been moved by Dr. Hamilton. He urged the importance of forming a Reform and Registration Society in Wakefield, similar to the one lately organized in Leeds. Mr. Plint concluded amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

B. J. Candler, Esq., in a few words, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. J. D. Lorraine, and carried unanimously, as were the whole of the resolutions.

That this meeting, being of opinion that some important political reforms are essential to the preservation of the constitutional character of the House of Commons, and to the progress of the religious, moral, and commercial well-being of society, and that the needful advocacy of those reforms can be best secured by the establishment of reform associations throughout the country, resolves that in the event of such a society being instituted in Wakefield, to give to that society a firm and persevering support.

Dr. Hamilton: Will you allow me to recommend the "Vicar of Wakefield?" [cheers.] It is a very interesting volume—for I am speaking of the book—and one of the headings of the chapters is in this style—"The family resolved to hold up their heads." Now I hope the family of the Vicar of Wakefield—or the family of Wakefield itself—will resolve to hold up *their* heads [boisterous applause].

Dr. Munro said he had the distinguished honour—for he considered it such—of moving a vote of thanks to the ladies; which was carried with acclamation, and after some other addresses the meeting separated.

SOIREE TO HENRY VINCENT, AT IPSWICH.

(Abridged from the *Suffolk Chronicle.*)

This great event, which, in its anticipation, progress, and result, has excited the strongest sensation in the town and neighbourhood, took place on Tuesday last. The place of meeting was the Grammar-school-yard. Invitations were sent to several advocates of the people's rights, of whom George Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets; Dr. Epps, of London; J. H. Tillett, Esq., of Norwich; and the Rev. T. Wheeler, also of Norwich, gave in their acceptances. To add to the *éclat*, the ladies subscribed for the purchase of a gold watch, and the gentlemen for the lining of a very large purse, both of which were to be presented to Mr. Vincent in the course of the evening. The tent was found capable of seating 1,250 persons to tea. The demand for tickets was, however, so great, that this number was soon disposed of, and an additional fifty had to be issued, and arrangements made for further accommodation. But this extension fell far short of the number needed, and in the course of Tuesday, as much as five and seven shillings were offered for a single ticket. The regular price was one shilling. Additional tickets were issued to admit the purchasers after tea, and the total number present was between 2,000 and 3,000 persons. At half-past five Mr. Vincent, accompanied by Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Tillett, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and others, entered the pavilion, and met with the most enthusiastic reception. The report of the proceedings, we may observe, occupies upwards of nine columns of the *Suffolk Chronicle;* and, of course, we can only give an abridgment of the excellent and eloquent speeches delivered. Tea over, and the tables cleared,

The Chairman proceeded to address the meeting. When he looked around and saw that vast gathering, could it be said that we had met to celebrate a defeat? He thought not. We had been beaten at the poll, but we had gained a moral triumph in the promulgation and establishment of our principles. It would be idle to anticipate. It was but seed-time—the harvest was yet to come. He believed that the influences which had taken root in the promulgation of truths by Mr. Henry Vincent would not be known, or seen, or felt in their full force but by our children's children. He believed that in proportion as those principles were true, so we should ultimately see them prevail. There were two reasons which operated in the late contest, and which had prevented Henry Vincent appearing before them that night as their representative. Those two reasons were—first, that he happened not to have aristocratic blood in his veins; and, secondly, that he had not the luck to be favoured with a long purse [hear, hear]. He was persuaded that if he had come among us recommended by those two things he would at that moment have been representative of Ipswich. The Chairman proceeded to say that he had received letters of apology for non-attendance from Mr. Adair, Mr. Miall, Colonel Thompson, and Dr. Epps, who, although unable to be present with them, said they were with them in heart. He then read the following sentiment:—

The Queen—may her reign be glorious and long—may she live to witness the political improvement of her people, and the full triumph of civil and religious liberty,

which was received with three cheers.

Mr. Vincent then introduced Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets.

Mr. Thompson, on coming forward, was received with great cheering. He said:—

I have come 170 miles to enjoy the pleasure of celebrating the moral triumph which you have achieved in Ipswich [cheers]. I have done this under considerable disadvantages, having, in a very weak state of health, felt the fatigue of travelling here, though the facilities are so great, so much so as to make me almost despair of being able to discharge the duty which might have devolved upon me when I arrived here. However, this is a reviving scene [laughter and cheers]. And twenty times since I came into the pavilion here, have I asked myself, "Can I be in Ipswich? [laughter]. Can I be in that borough so often threatened with utter disfranchisement [renewed laughter]—on account of all the sundry peccadilloes [laughter],—recorded in sundry blue books [continued laughter],—and which have given to this town a most unenviable notoriety throughout her Majesty's realms?" Often have I been disposed to put the question that was put in ancient times respecting another place, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Yet I do believe that I am in Ipswich; among the people of Ipswich [hear, hear, and laughter]—that these are *bonâ fide* men and women connected with the town of Ipswich [continued laughter]. And I believe it is equally true that this multitudinous gathering is a gathering of those who are in favour of principles, and in favour of measures for the advancement of those principles, altogether unlike both the principles and the measures for which Ipswich obtained that distinction to which I have referred. Well, Sir, if my clerical brethren will pardon me for making a quotation from a play, I will say with a distinguished conspirator in "Venice Preserved," "I am amongst you!" [laughter and cheers.] Sir, I will not despair of any constituency after the spectacle that I behold to-night [cheers]. I will give no place up for lost. I will consign to perpetual infamy no borough in the kingdom [laughter]. I will only stipulate that there shall be sent into that borough, and among the people living in it, a Henry Vincent to bring to their knowledge and to their hearts at once, an acquaintance with, and a longing for, purity of election, popular representation, and the advancement of universal liberty [loud cheers]. Sir, I have not come here to celebrate—I mean to condole with you upon being defeated. This is not a spectacle that indicates defeat [laughter and cheers]. This is a spectacle that affords proof demonstrative of there having been achieved in this town one of the greatest moral triumphs ever achieved in our history [loud cheers].

Mr. Thompson then referred to the sentiment he was to propose:—

The People, may they advance in knowledge and virtue, and speedily manifest that true spirit of independence that will secure to themselves their political rights [loud and continued cheers].

Sir, I am not going to stand up to-night to plead for the obliterations of all the distinctions that have obtained among mankind. Far from it! Were you to obliterate those distinctions to-night they would re-appear to-morrow [hear, hear]. There will be distinctions. There will ever be an aristocracy; the aristocracy of intellect—[hear, hear]—and no man can pull it down [cheers]. The aristocracy of virtue—[renewed cheers]—and no man can banish that aristocracy. The aristocracy, the sublimest of them all, of united intellect and virtue. When such an aristocrat appears men make way for him, and do spontaneous homage as he passes. And I have no objection to other aristocracies. If they can manage to get themselves recognized; manage to maintain their position; if they can contrive to stem the rising, rushing tide of public sentiment in this country, which seems to be setting in a direction somewhat adverse from the recognition of a mere meretricious aristocracy; I have no objection. I envy not the broad acres of the rich; their ermined robes, their glittering coronets. I do not wish to deface the strawberry leaves that grace the summit of the polished shaft; I will admire the beauty of the adornment, but never will I forget the pedestal on which the column stands [loud cheers]. The people! The many! The multitude! The every man! The every woman! The every child! The people! Sir, when I had the honour of announcing my intention to stand for the representation of a certain place, not exactly the Tower Hamlets, but the Towering Hamlets [laughter and cheers]. The Tower over the Tower. They have put the Tower to rout. They have spiked the cannon of that hoary accumulation of building. They have routed the Major-General of the Tower with its Constable at his back [laughter and cheers]. Sir, when I offered myself to the notice of that great borough—the greatest borough in the kingdom, I said, in congeniality with the sentiment I am now permitted to offer to your acceptance, "I announce on the threshold of this contest that my appeal is to the people; that my hopes are with and for the people; that my desires and efforts are indissolubly linked with their welfare and destiny; that with the people I stand; with the people I fall; with the people I win this victory; or with the people I retire defeated from the contest" [loud cheers]. I did that with no motive of gaining votes, for prudence did not dictate to me in solitude that that was the likeliest method. But I had faith enough to set the dictates of cold prudence at defiance. And my faith has borne me through, and I am now the Member for that borough, with the trifling majority of about 4,000 [loud cheers and laughter]. The people! the many-headed multitude! Why, Sir, to revert to the sentiment that I uttered a while ago, are they not abstractedly as worthy of our regard, the humblest member of that great body called by that name, as the most titled, and educated, and aristocratic among us? Well,

"What though on homely fare we dine,
Wear hodden gray and a' that,
Gi'e fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that. [cheers].
For a' that, and a' that,
Their dignities and a' that,
An honest man, though e'er so poor,
He's King of men for a' that" [loud cheers].

—And, gentlemen, when those who are standing aloof from us now, shall do as some of us have done, get among the people; not be afraid of the people; not be ashamed of the people—[cheers]—they'll learn the lesson that we have learned, that, in the City of London, all virtue, and all moral worth, and all intelligence, and all shrewdness, and all argument, are not confined to that portion of that great population that is west of Temple-bar [laughter].

After a further amplification of the theme, Mr. Thompson said he would connect with the sentiment of "The People" the Apostle of the People:—

I am not going to anticipate any other sentiment this evening, but I cannot disassociate them. The man, the hour, the people! They are all together here. They are bound up together. Why are you assembled within these walls? Because Henry Vincent, the missionary, has been among you. Long may he live to consecrate his gifted mind, and the powers of his healthful body, to the great work in which he has so successfully laboured. I say it is a glorious gift. Perhaps on earth there is not a more enviable one. But oh! how dread the responsibility of him who hath it, and doth not use it for the glory of his God and the elevation of his kind [hear, hear, and cheers]. He may use it for a base purpose; but he shall find himself most eloquent, most just, in wielding the mighty influence over the souls of his auditory, when he pleads for principles in congeniality with their rights as social, political, responsible, moral beings. Our friend hath done this. What is the result? Here he hath enlightened ignorance; there he hath softened down prejudice; there he hath disarmed animosity and hostility. He conquers where he goes and whenever he goes. But he does not conquer after the modern fashion, but after the fashion of an ancient emperor, who said, "I will go forth and conquer that people." And he came back again, and his courtiers said to him, "You said you were going to achieve a conquest." "I have," said he; "here was a people that were at war with me; I found them enemies, and I made them friends" [loud cheers]. Peradventure there is some one in this assembly who, in times gone by, was wont to feel a creeping all over him at the name of Henry Vincent [laughter]. Henry Vincent! He went back to the period antecedent to our friend's birth, and was at the foot of the

guillotine in France. He was mixed up with every row that there happened to be brewed for the purpose of resisting authority. "Henry Vincent coming here" [laughter]! "Henry Vincent—the man that turns the world upside down—the democrat—the Chartist [laughter]—the regicide" [continued laughter]. "Henry Vincent!" And perhaps that individual hath learned to admire the doctrines my friend hath taught—to admire the man who preached those doctrines—to receive those doctrines into his heart. Peradventure he is one of the 546 who voted for Henry Vincent; or, if not, he is one of 5,046 who would have voted for Henry Vincent [loud and continued cheers]—and shall yet vote for Henry Vincent [renewed cheers], when people enjoy their just rights. He has passed through trial and persecution, and is come into the glorious freedom which he now enjoys—the liberty of utterance, and to the fruition of his labours in part—through the portals of a prison, too; for I wont forget that. He was in a prison. This I know, I have done as much to deserve one [hear, hear]. I have often been near one; and I can tell my friend Vincent, worse than a prison, I have seen the gibbet erected at my door; and I have seen the halter prepared; and I have seen the angry rabble thirsting for my blood, and delighting in nothing so much as the anticipation of putting the head which is now opening and shutting before you into that halter, and putting me into a more exalted position than I now occupy [loud laughter and cheers]. The people! This brings me again to the champion of the people's rights. I say we thank God, on his behalf, for having made him what he is. We thank God for having kept him virtuous—for having granted him so much a measure of success. And we will thank God that he is not a member of Parliament. He will be one when any great and glorious purpose is to be gained by it. Let us bide our time; and let him bide his time. His work is not yet done, it appears, out of doors. There is something more to do here [hear, hear]; and I pray that he may live to do it [cheers]. There is much to do elsewhere. He is better than a member of Parliament: he is a member of Parliament maker [loud cheers].

J. H. Tillett, Esq., of Norwich, then rose to propose the next resolution:—

Civil and religious liberty all the world over: may all Christians soon recognise the impiety and impolicy of uniting things spiritual with things temporal, by abolishing the union between Churches and States [loud cheers].

Mr. Tillett referred to the circumstances connected with the late Norwich election:—

They had here, as well as elsewhere, been defeated by an unnatural coalition between the leading factions [hear, hear]. In Norwich, a few days before the polling they introduced a most eloquent and determined man, whose name they had heard, Mr. Parry. He put before the people without the slightest reservation those great principles which Mr. Vincent had advocated here. He kept nothing back. He went before the people; met them in public meetings in every part of the city. They had as candidates two men, one of them of the highest rank, the son of the Duke of Wellington. They had also Mr. Peto, a man of very great wealth and influence in Norwich. Those two men had combined their forces [hear, hear]—for the purpose of keeping down the popular candidate, Mr. Parry [hear, hear]. Two hundred and seventy men professing Liberal principles voted in favour of the Tory Marquis of Douro [hear, hear, and cries of "shame"]. Mr. Parry polled within 150 votes of the Marquis of Douro. If, therefore, those Liberals had contented themselves with confining their votes in support of Mr. Peto, Mr. Parry would have been returned by a majority of 120. If, on the other hand, they had carried out their principles as honest men should have done, Mr Parry would have been returned by upwards of 400 majority [hear, hear]. Norwich was but an illustration of what had taken place in this town [hear, hear]—of what had taken place in Leeds, in Halifax, and in many other parts of the kingdom. The fact, however, should not occasion in their minds the slightest sorrow. It was a glorious fact that the two leading factions had been compelled to combine to prevent the return of the popular principles [cheers]. It was a proof of the power of those principles, that they would have vanquished either of the two parties if they had stood singly. Parties ought now to be divided into three. That party which they had the honour and satisfaction of representing was the most powerful, and would in the largest and most popular constituencies out-vote the others if they stood singly. We stood therefore in a position of great pride and glory. We had seen those principles, which a few years ago would have been a source of great unpopularity, so far spread, so far introduced into the hearts of the people as to enable their advocates to maintain themselves in a distinguished position in the country. He urged them to go on in this course through good report and through evil report; to be regardless of the abuse of those whose sinister objects might be defeated by their adopting the course which they believed to be right. Let them persevere, and as sure as the truth must ultimately prevail, so surely would they, one day, be enabled to carry men like Henry Vincent in for towns like Ipswich, and Mr. Parry in for cities like Norwich.

The Rev. Thomas Wheeler, of Norwich, supported the sentiment.

He hailed the position which had been taken at this election as the beginning of something that was to be made glorious in its issue. It was but the beginning; and don't let them mistake themselves [cheers]. Do not let them fold their arms, and fall back in triumph as though they had accomplished all that was to be done. They had but just sounded the blast of the trumpet that announced the war cry; and they were now entering right upon the conflict. When the Jews of old marshalled their armies in the battle field, a herald went first to say that any man who was faint-hearted or timid might go home. He (Mr. Wheeler) would proclaim now that any man who was faint-hearted or timid had better retire from the struggle [cheers]. There was much to endure, much to suffer, much to put up with, ere we achieved our great triumph. Depend upon it all sorts of influences would be brought to bear, to cajole, to wheedle, to flatter, to deceive, to intimidate, and finally to crush. And we must be prepared to resist the one, and to oppose an unyielding and stubborn front to the other [cheers]. He did not wish to overrate their strength. Let them not fancy that the demonstration at the election had been all of it solely and purely the result of principle. But this we must do; we must be prepared to augment our own strength; we must do so by seeking in the meek, quiet, friendly way which had been alluded to, to convert others to our own opinions, and by forming Leagues. We must make new votes in every district in the country, enrol on the franchise-list right-minded men, and present to the coming elections a power that would increase year by year, till it should overwhelm with its might whatever stood in its way. We had to throw overboard a great deal of sectarian feeling that we had yet amongst us. We had to learn to know and practise civil and religious liberty, as well as cry it at election times—[hear, hear]—to let each man think, as between God and himself, and when he had thought to give him free scope for carrying it out. And be assured when we attained to this position—when we could leave every man to do as every man thought right before God, then we should, without any taunt upon our consistency, without any blot upon our straightforwardness, be more efficacious in the promulgation of our sentiments than at the present day.

Mr. D. Sims then, in a neat speech, presented Mr. Vincent with a gold watch, as a mark of the esteem of the ladies of Ipswich. Mr. E. Goddard followed with an address from the gentlemen of Ipswich, which referred to Mr. Vincent's conduct at the late election "as the eloquent advocate of those principles of civil and religious liberty so dear to them." The address concluded, "As some slight acknowledgment of your services in the cause of progressive liberty, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse, trusting that you may long be spared, in the same earnest and eloquent manner as heretofore, to promulgate the doctrines of equal rights and liberties throughout the world." The purse, which contained 100 sovereigns, was then presented, the incident being marked by loud cheers. Mr. Freelove then presented an address from a meeting of the working classes of Sudbury, in approbation of his untiring advocacy of the cause of freedom.

The Rev. W. Notcutt, Independent Minister, then briefly addressed the meeting on the moral character of the election:—

There had been a laugh to-night at the old men. He was getting old. There was a speech with respect to young men. Well, some of the old men were becoming converts. He was one of the 546, that one speaker alluded to; one of those who, perhaps, in times past, might have had some sort of creeping over them at the name—he would not say of Henry Vincent, for it was not true with respect to himself—but at least with respect to some such men as Henry Vincent, or those who held his opinions. For there had been few who had held those opinions with such consistency—with such an amount of moral principle and Christian character as he had—[hear, hear]—who could have commanded from his mind and heart the homage that he most heartily and readily and thankfully yielded to him [loud cheers]. He would just say, too, that he looked back to the proceedings of the late election, as far as Henry Vincent and his committee were concerned, with sentiments of unmingled satisfaction. The proceedings were characterised by sobriety, by order, by peace, by truth, by unflinching integrity, by a regard to Christian principle, and to the interests and claims of morality [loud cheering].

Mr. H. Vincent then came forward, and was received with deafening cheers, and waving of hats, which lasted for some time, every one standing up. The reception he met with so overpowered him, that tears streamed from his eyes, and he almost fainted; indeed, he would have fallen to the grond had he not been supported by the Chairman. After a glass of water had been handed to him, and of which he partook, he proceeded to address the assembly as follows:—

Fellow-countrywomen and fellow-countrymen, I hardly know how to convey to you or acknowledge the strength of the emotions which at present agitate my bosom [applause]. I can truly say that I am overwhelmed with your kindness, and that I am deeply humiliated by the consciousness of how far I fall short of this kind compliment, which you in your generosity have been pleased to confer upon me [cheers]. Ladies and gentlemen, you have unmanned me [increased cheering]. I could brave the conflict of our great principles with comparative ease. I could fight with beasts at Ephesus; but I confess that the kindliness, the generosity, and the spontaneous enthusiasm of this glorious meeting, have done far more to shatter my resolution than the frown of Judge Gurney, or the dungeon of Oakham [cheers]. But I will not be so childishly absurd as to suppose that this magnificent gathering, and these marks of your approval, which have been presented to me in a tangible shape—I will not be so childishly absurd as to suppose that these are tendered to the man—no, I will take the liberty of concentrating your splendid enthusiasm around those noble principles—[hear, hear]—to which my life has been dedicated, and to which, by God's blessing, it shall be dedicated to the last hour of my life [deafening cheers]. It were indeed a mere piece of affectation did I express myself unmindful of your personal kindness; I am more than mindful of it, I am deeply grateful for it—[cheers]—and I trust I shall be, as long as the pulse of life beats within me.

He then described the peculiar features of the contest in which they had been engaged:—

Some five years ago, I came to Ipswich a stranger. I had never entered the town before. I had then but one letter of introduction to my good friend James Conder [hear, hear]. I arrived in the dark of the evening, and as I saw a porter, to whom I gave one of her Majesty's small coins, trudging before me with rather a democratic portmanteau on his shoulder [laughter]—I confess that I did wonder to myself whether the principles that I had the honour to be connected with, would receive the slightest degree of favour at the hands of this great population [cheers]. I had no assistance from influential men [hear, hear]. I had no letters of recommendation from Dukes; I had no Squires to vouch for my character; I had no great clubs to sustain me with funds [hear, hear]. I left London so hurriedly that, when I had paid my coach fare, I can honestly say I could not have gone back unless supplies had arrived [hear, hear]. And what was the result? By the bold propagation of principles that I felt to be congenial to our common nature—principles that must find a response in the human heart, whenever they have been faithfully and honestly propounded—principles drawn from that eternal armoury whence the advocates of every great and noble truth have drawn their javelins to hurl at the giant head of error [cheers]—by the simple propagation of those principles, and by declaring war, open and unmistakeable war against bribery, corruption, intimidation, and all the accursed vices through the medium of which Ipswich has attained an unenviable notoriety—the town rose tumultuously about me, and bore me on to a glorious moral triumph [loud cheers]. Gentlemen, I had the temerity to come again. We polled 473 votes on the first occasion, and every body said it was an accident [cheers and laughter]. It was said that the electors who polled did not know what they were about [laughter]. It was said that Henry Vincent had possessed himself with some strange power, said to be possessed by the serpent charmers [a laugh]. They said he had entwined his coils around the electors of Ipswich; that they had been caught napping [laughter]—but they would not be caught again [cheers]. I came down on this last occasion alone, and the ground I took at the outset must be distinctly understood. I said if the people of Ipswich will stand by me, I will go through the poll utterly regardless of whether we succeed there or not [hear, hear]. And I made the first great principle of our contest to be a determination, if possible, to fill Ipswich with principles that should never die [hear, hear]—principles that should produce luxuriant crops of good—long after I and my brethren were laid low in the grave—principles that would survive the vaunting dogmatism of Conservatism and Toryism, or the shuffling hypocrisy of diluted Whiggery [loud cheering and laughter]—principles that would be established in the midst of this great people, and ultimately achieve at the poll, not a triumph in the return of one man, but a triumph in the return of two men, honestly devoted to the popular cause [loud applause]. I must tell you, in the outset, that I had private friends whose principles had not been thoroughly rooted in them, who dropped me letters, and who waited upon me in private to give me what they called a little friendly advice. In the first place I was told that I must have discovered by this time that my principles were too extreme [laughter]. That my principles had not become popular—they might be popular with the mob, but they could not be popular with the middle classes; above all, it was said ladies would go into fainting fits when they heard of me [a laugh]—and that old gentlemen would be frightened out of their wits [a laugh]—and that ministers of the Gospel would preach me down [laughter]. I never had the honour of being preached down but once, and that was in Ipswich, but it was not from a dissenting pulpit; it was from my worthy brother, Mr. Leger [a voice, "He preached himself down"]. I was told that my principles were so obnoxious that I had better trim my sails a little [laughter]. It was said, "You know, Mr. Vincent, it is unwise for a man to knock his head against a wall [laughter]. You know there must be a certain kind of prudence. We don't want you to give up any principle. A man may hold what principle he pleases, but he don't need to talk about it." I was told to cut down the franchise question, or I should frighten the middle classes. I said, frighten them or not, the giving the working classes the franchise is the most splendid thing that my mind ever dwelt upon [applause]. There never can be justice done in the world, there never can be good government, and the behests of Christianity can never be carried out, until the franchise is enjoyed by all ranks and orders of the people [loud cheers]. Well then another party said, "Take care of the Dissenters [a laugh]. They are rather loose fish" [renewed laughter]. Then another said, "You had better not talk about separating Church and State, but tell them you are for Civil and Religious Liberty, and that you intend to carry it out in a clearly intelligible and comprehensive way, without at all interfering with the existing institutions, or doing anything to endanger any of those important interests which have been bound up with our constitution and our laws, and which should never be touched by anybody" [hear, and cheers]. I had a regular lesson given me by an old stager, who told me that "he knew how to manage the Dissenters [laughter]; they never were very particular about principles—they liked a few generalities" [laughter]; and if any gentleman would only say he was a defender of civil and religious liberty—even though he were unable to comprehend its meaning—"he was sure to be popular with a large body of them" [laughter]; and then, "don't you see, you will catch the liberal Churchmen" [roars of laughter]. Well, on my honour, this advice was given me over and over again. I said, "Aye, this advice is useful in that place in the Reform Club christened, even by themselves, Pandemonium: they have a place in the Reform Club christened—(Mr. Thompson: "Mind what you say.") My friend, Mr. Thompson, says, "Mind what I say." I only know that an honourable gentleman, a member of the Reform Club, has spoken of Pandemonium, or the place in which the secrets of elections are managed [a laugh]. I know, I say, that that trimming policy would have been capital advice for a candidate about to be introduced to a constituency [cheers and laughter] that was destined to be victimized, in which no such thing as principle had been promulgated, and whose chief object would have been the securing of a seat in Parliament rather than the propagation of great and noble truths. I spurned the advice. I never will crawl into Parliament through any subterfuge—by the sinking of a single truth or principle [cheers]. But when I do go, I must go there upon the principles I hold, that I may tell the factions in that House that these principles are but the shadows of that glorious but coming time when the people shall be veritably recognised as a part of the Government of the country [applause]. Well, now, what took place? Let us review it, for we shall thus take courage for the future. I put the franchise question broadly before you—not a single lady fainted [a laugh]. I believe one lady fainted from the heat of the theatre, and from no other cause. I fainted myself. I put this question broadly forward—and why did it not create alarm? Because I endeavoured to show that there must be a right and wrong in politics; that there must be a truth and a falsehood; that there must be justice and injustice. And taking my stand upon that maxim with which the rev. gentleman who last addressed you concluded his speech—upon the maxim that, "Whatsoever you would that others should do to you, do ye even so to them" [hear, hear]—I confess that I could not find a single argument, you could not find a single argument, why the rights and privileges I claim for myself ought not to be extended to my poorest brother [deafening applause]. But, countrymen, we stripped the enemy of all power against us on this question, because we proved that the working-classes could never have this power unless they manifested that moral dignity and those intellectual attributes which would give them strength enough to possess it. Thus it has been that this noble doctrine of popular sovereignty has been linked on to the car of virtue, religion, intelligence, and intellect. Thus it has been within the town of Ipswich, and thus has it been in the centre of old Suffolk, that this flag of civil equality has been uplifted. While the masses of this population—while the masses of the electors and non-electors throughout the county, have caught the inspiring words, "votes for all" [cheers]; it has also diffused among them an earnest desire to devote themselves more and more to the cause of virtue, to the cause of sobriety, and the cause of intelligence—that the population may be brought nearer to the time when this glorious principle could be practically realised among them [hear, hear]. This will encourage us for the future. We shall stand upon this great rock, and from it we shall be enabled to advance to those positions of power and importance which will enable us to do practical good for the working-classes, in augmenting their liberties and increasing their intelligence [applause]. I took my stand, not only on this, but on the broad principles of Civil and Religious Liberty. Did I blink this question? Did I equivocate? No! My view of Civil and Religious Liberty was not that I had a right to be free and your duty to be a slave. No! my view of Religious Liberty was not confined to sect, or to class, or party; I demanded freedom for the human conscience; and I denied the right of human government to touch the ark of God, or to fetter the Church of Christ [hear, hear]. Well, then we unfurled the banner of separation of Church and State. A noble truth—a truth that will ring through Christendom ere many years have passed; and none will be more in favour of this great truth than our Episcopalian brethren themselves [hear, hear] ere many years have passed over their heads. Religion is never more powerful, never more potent for good than when she spurns all external aids, and comes forth disencumbered from the regal garb and priestly vestment, and in her own native purity stalks among the people to redeem them. And this noble

truth has been ratified in the streets of Ipswich. The great bulk of those who voted for me have proclaimed their faith in it. The masses with their uplifted hands gave in their adhesion to it. The common people always have—bless them even for their simplicity, for in their rugged natures, untutored by the jargon of schools, they have always been the first to respond to noble principles, whether those principles fell from the lips of inspiration, the lips of philosophy, the lips of philanthropy, or the lips of patriotism [loud cheers]. And, Sirs, we have achieved a triumph. We are not defeated [cheers]. I spurn the notion. Why when I flew from your town to Tavistock, when I jumped out of the chaise there, jaded by my night's travelling, the crowd cried out, "Bless me, how well you look" [laughter.]

The future:—

I am making arrangements already to pass from town to town to reiterate the same sentiments in the presence of my countrymen. I intend, if God gives me health and strength, to visit all the great towns. There are already several organizations about to spring into existence which will prepare the way for another election [hear, hear]. For remember, gentlemen, that it has not been in Ipswich alone that the battle has been fought. George Thompson has carried the Tower Hamlets by storm [cheers]. The majority was unexampled. Everybody voted for him [cheers]. He disguised nothing; and everybody said "he is the man." The small tradesman in the back streets of Spitalfields said "here's the man for us." The poor Chartist voter said, "is not this glorious? won't we give him a plumper?" [laughter]. The aristocratic men from Hackney; the merchants of London; the men of wealth; for I have had an opportunity of knowing that bankers of London, and merchants who live up at Hackney and Stamford hill, and the outposts of London, plumped by hundreds for George Thompson—[laughter and cheers]—plumped—and plumped. It was a glorious victory. But they don't intend to rest there. They have formed a committee for extending the franchise. There are about 18,000 electors there, and there is nothing on earth to prevent the people placing 50,000 voters on the registers. Remember what compound voting is. We have not worked the Reform Bill yet. You can work it here. Remember that when a landlord possesses a number of houses, and they let for more than £10 a year, that landlord paying the taxes, all that the tenants have to do is to meet and demand that their names be put upon the rate book. And if their names are omitted, they will stand good before the Revising Barrister, and they will be entitled to vote. Now, in large cities, like London, houses seldom let for less than £10 a-year, and you may, therefore, place every man upon the register on a good and efficient plan of registration. Then, again, if houses are let for more than £20 a year, and the tenant has a son grown up, all that he has to do is to put down his son as a joint occupier, and so you get two votes. Again, if the rent is £60 a-year, and the tenant has two grown up sons, he can place them both upon the register; or, if he has a young man in his shop who is likely to serve him for three or four years, he can put him on. So there's an excellent plan of extending the franchise under the present system. There are two or three societies already sprung up in London and elsewhere, and there is a talk of forming a general registration club, and of going to the country for £50,000. Well, then, there are the counties. We intend to walk into the counties. You can get there too. Look at what has been done in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Thousands of 40s. freeholders have obtained the suffrage. Men who used to spend 1s. or 2s. a-week in beer, if they did not give it up entirely, said they would make some sacrifice, and put by 6d. a-week until they got to be freeholders. Clubs were formed, and, by purchasing land in large patches, votes have been obtained for candidates, sometimes for £20, sometimes for £30, and £40, by which means thousands of people have been put upon the register. Well then, I ask the men of Ipswich to work Ipswich. You can easily found a society for doing it. And I intend, if I live, to come down and see you, at least once a year—[cheers]—and I intend to bring a good sturdy friend or two with me [continued cheers].

After an eloquent peroration Mr. Vincent sat down amidst the most deafening applause.

The Rev. W. Lord proposed the following sentiment:—

George Thompsom, Esq., M.P., the long-tried and eloquent advocate of freedom for man, trade, and religion—and the noble and independent electors of the Tower Hamlets, who have honoured themselves by returning him to Parliament by a majority unexampled in election contests;

to which Mr. Thompson briefly responded.

The Chairman then proposed three cheers for Rigby Wason, who had offered to pay the entire expenses of the hustings, and who had originated the movement in favour of purity of election in this town.

Three cheers having been given, Mr. Vincent proposed the Ladies' Committee, who had been so successful in getting up that splendid demonstration, and coupled with it the ladies of Ipswich generally. He also called for three cheers for John King and the *Chronicle* newspaper, which were heartily given.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and three hearty cheers to Mr. Vincent's committee, the immense multitude quietly and leisurely retired, many of them crowding around Mr. Vincent, and shaking hands with him. The proceedings terminated at eleven o'clock.

Conviction for Murder.—Recommendation to Mercy.—On Thursday, Mary Anne Hunt was tried for the murder of Mary Stowell, an old woman who lived in a kitchen at Adam-street West, Marylebone. The particulars of this case were mentioned in our paper a few weeks back. The evidence was quite conclusive. Stowell's ribs were crushed in—fourteen were broken—which fatally wounded the lungs. The ribs were broken most probably by the murderer's kneeling on the woman. For the defence, it was attempted to be proved that the accused was not in her right mind at the time: she was subject to lowness of spirits and violent fits: her mother was subject to fits, and her brother had been insane; and it was suggested that a recent derangement of her health had unhinged her reason; but the proof of these things was deficient. After a trial which lasted fourteen hours, the Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but with the strange addition of a recommendation to mercy, on account of previous good character. Sentence of death was pronounced. The prisoner's situation, as four months gone with child, will prevent its being enforced within the usual period.

Bradford New Corporation.—The governing body of this new incorporation was fully completed on Wednesday last, by the election of 14 aldermen and the mayor. R. Milligan, Esq., was chosen mayor, and Mr. Jas. A. Cooper, town clerk.

Orphan Working School.—Removal to Haverstock Hill.—On Sunday afternoon a special service was held at Claremont Chapel, on the occasion of the removal of the children to their new residence at Haverstock Hill. The chapel was crowded. Mr. Blackburn delivered an admirable address; in the course of which he noticed, among other proofs of the usefulness of this important charity, the fact that "one of the most eminent ministers of a midland county was once a lad *there*." It appeared that the boys—as many of them as their friends are disposed to receive—go for a fortnight's holiday. The girls remain. The removal takes place next week, and all will assemble in the new and beautiful building on the 6th of September. Service will be held in the school-room on Sabbath days, at which the public may attend. In April last, twenty-five children were elected, and the same number may be again in November next—making fifty within the year. The service was altogether a most interesting one, and will not soon be forgotten.

Chartist Sunday Camp Meeting.—The Chartists of South Lancashire had a large camp-meeting on Sunday, on the common at Newton-in-the-Willows, half-way between Manchester and Liverpool, being about sixteen miles from each of those towns. The object of the meeting was to meet Mr. O'Connor, and congratulate him on his return for Nottingham, and to discuss the land and labour question. The number of men assembled on the spot was between six and eight thousand; and it may be considered a large gathering, when it is taken into account that the immediate neighbourhood, for four or five miles in every direction, is very thinly populated. Mr. W. P. Roberts, attorney, of Manchester, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting, after which Mr. Daniel Donovan proposed a resolution, pledging the parties present to continue the agitation for the People's Charter until it should become the law of the land, and recommending that a number of the people's champion's should meet in London, on the occasion of Mr. Feargus O'Connor taking his seat in Parliament, to escort him to the house, and to lend their assistance to the getting up of a national petition in favour of the Charter, to be presented by him. The motion having been seconded, Mr. O'Connor addressed the assemblage in support of it. He was received with great enthusiasm. He assured them of his concurrence in every word of the resolution, and said that it must be highly consolatory to the old votaries of Chartism to find that, after ten years of slander, misrepresentation, and persecution, the principle was not, as they had often heard it stated to be, defunct. He pointed them to the time when the only representative of Chartism in Parliament was Mr. Duncombe; and now, in addition to the returns in their favour at the late election, he would ask them to take additional courage from the state of the polls at Sheffield, Wigan, Aberdeen, Tiverton, and Blackburn, at all of which places they had candidates on the hustings. Whiggism, on the contrary, was progressing backwards, in spite of the Reform Bill, by which it was sought to place in the House of Commons a few Tories, many Whigs, but no Radicals or Chartists; and their real strength in the House of Commons, with the powers of the Government at their back, was only 220. Mr. O'Connor went on to speak of their two estates at O'Connorville and Lowbards, and said he was going to Oxford the following day to lay the foundation for another. He said the chartists had altogether subscribed a sum of between £70,000 and £80,000 to be invested in this way, and gave a flattering account of the position of the settlers on these new estates. Mr. E. Jones, of Liverpool, moved the second resolution, which was to the effect that it was the duty of Government so to legislate as to enable the toiling masses to protect themselves from want, the best way of doing which was to give them access to the land, and calling upon Government to make this a Cabinet question. Mr. T. Jones seconded the motion. A resolution, pledging the meeting to support the chartist executive in restoring Frost, Williams, and Jones, having been agreed to, both the previous ones were unanimously approved of, and the meeting separated.

Execution at Carlisle.—On Saturday last, John Thompson, who at the late Carlisle assizes was tried and found guilty of poisoning his wife, Mary, with whom he lived at Carlisle, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. It being market-day the city was densely crowded. Twelve o'clock at noon was the hour fixed upon by the sheriff for the execution to take place, but long before that time thousands of people began to congregate about the gallows, which had been erected very early in the morning in front of the gaol, and a little before noon 10,000 people are said to have been present.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 25.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Important from China.—A copy of the Ceylon *Colombo Times*, extra, was posted up in the underwriters' rooms, at Liverpool, yesterday, from which the following extract is taken:—

A *Colombo Times*, extra, of the 15th July (Isle of Ceylon), contains a very alarming rumour with regard to the relations of this country with China, and one which derives considerable probability from the recent rash conduct of Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong. The report is, that the attack on the Bogue Forts had roused a desperate spirit of hostility against all foreigners, but especially the English, and had led to a general rising of the people of Canton against them. The report further states, that the consuls had been compelled to leave Canton, and that the Europeans were preparing to follow them.

The above news is said to have been brought to Colombo by the "Haddington" steamer, which received it from the captain of a vessel who had been despatched to Calcutta for troops to reinforce the garrison of Hong Kong.

The Duke de Praslin was to have been interrogated on Monday morning by the Chancellor of France, and the committee of the Court of Peers, but it was found that the effect of the poison which he took was such that it was impossible to proceed with the examination. Serious alarm is felt for his life, the medical men having pronounced him to be in serious danger. It is said that the Queen fainted when she heard of the dreadful fate of the Duchess of Paslin, and that she has several times since been affected with hysterics. The Duchess of Orleans, of whom both the Duchess of Praslin and the Duke were intimate friends, was also deeply affected.

Italy.—Accounts from Rome, of the 12th instant, say that the Pope had ordered the first protest of Cardinal Ciacchi, against the violation of the Treaty of Vienna, to be published in the *Diario di Roma*, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the French and Austrian ambassadors. The sensation throughout Italy is extreme.

"I am assured, on good authority," says the *Times* correspondent, "that Espartero is about to return to Spain. The Royal order to that effect has not as yet, I believe, been signed, but there is every hope it will be so before long. No conditions are, I am also assured, imposed on that return.

Narvaez's Departure for Madrid.—If we are to believe the *National*, Marshal Narvaez not only receives the approbation and support of M. Guizot, but has got his *programme* in his pocket:—

"We are assured," says the *National*, "that Marshal Narvaez started last night, and that he carries along with him the 'confidences' of Queen Christina, and the plan of campaign of the Tuileries. If we are rightly informed, he is charged by the former with the formation of a ministry of which he will be the president, but without a portfolio. We are assured that Isabella will agree to this without difficulty, because she has been secretly inspired with the hope that Narvaez is about to prepare for the advent of the Duchess de Montpensier."

Secessions to Rome.—We understand that a highly respectable bookseller in London—one of the most popular, if not one of the most successful, publishers of the day—is about to be received, if it has not already taken place, into the Church of Rome, with the whole of his family. We at present withhold the name, though we have no doubt of the accuracy of our correspondent. A gentleman also, well known to the patrons of art as a Royal Academician, is said to be about to follow the same course.—*Oxford Herald* (Saturday).

The Convict Barber.—The friends of Barber, who was convicted at the Old Bailey in the wills forgery case, and who is now undergoing his sentence of transportation for life at Norfolk Island, intend convening a public meeting with a view of laying before the public the various statements and documents that they have succeeded in obtaining possession of, and which they confidently state are of such a nature as tends to prove the entire innocence of Barber in any guilty knowledge of the forgeries.—*Globe*.

The Season and the Crops.—Since our last we have had some very fine weather, varied, however, by occasional heavy rains, which have checked the progress of the harvest. Much grain is cut in this neighbourhood; but the greater part of it still remains in the fields. Another week of fine weather would enable the farmers to make a general clearance, wherever they have strength to do it promptly. The potato disease is now almost universal in South Lancashire and North Cheshire.—*Liverpool Times*.

Wolverhampton.—We hear that there has been no recent visit by Mr. Roebuck to Wolverhampton; and we know that the Liberal electors of that town presume, at present, that Mr. Villiers will sit, and resolved some time back that they would not countenance any other candidate till that gentleman should have actually announced his intention of resigning his seat.—*Globe*.

A Destructive Fire broke out on Monday, on the premises belonging to Mr. J. Walker, organ-builder, of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road. In the several work-shops were upwards of fifty organs of various sizes, all of which were destroyed. The foreman of the works states that the stock in trade alone destroyed was worth from £10,000 to £12,000, and, with the buildings that have been levelled with the ground, and the value of the men's working tools, he thinks the whole damage could not be less than £20,000. The insurance upon the property will not nearly cover this loss. The cause of the fire is unknown. Upwards of fifty workmen have been thrown out of employment, and have lost their tools.

Rear-Admiral Phipps Hornby has been appointed to the command in the Pacific, to succeed Sir George Seymour, and will hoist his flag in the Asia, 84 guns, at Sheerness.—*Times*.

The morning papers announce the suspension of Messrs. Castellain, Sons, and Co., owing to the failure of Fraser and Co., of Antwerp. The liabilities are stated at £145,000, and the nominal assets at about £135,000; although, of course, these will show a considerable depreciation in the winding up.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday the rent amounted to £52.

The Queen and Royal party were, by the last accounts, at Ardverekie, about 30 miles from Fort William. The weather was most unpropitious. On Saturday, Prince Albert paid a flying visit to Glencoe.

Lieutenant Munro is now confined in one of the condemned rooms, where all persons against whom sentence of death is recorded are placed. He has been informed that until an order to the contrary be received from the Secretary of State, he will have to be put upon prison allowance, being deprived of the few comforts he has enjoyed since his surrender.

Upper and Lower Albania are both in arms against the Sultan.

The Repealers have gained seven votes in the recent Irish elections.

Corn Exchange, London.—Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Continued fine weather, and continued good supplies of foreign wheat, flour, and oats, cause our market to rule heavily at declining rates. Arrivals this week: wheat, 1,120 qrs. English, 22,460 qrs. foreign; barley, 10 qrs. English, 1,950 qrs. foreign; oats, 780 qrs. English, 910 qrs. Irish, 25,190 qrs. foreign; flour, 1,430 sacks, 10,000 barrels.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.
Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2

The terms of subscription are 6s. 6d. per Quarter, 13s. for Half-a-year, or 26s. per Annum, exclus ve of the three extra numbers in May. In future all parties paying One Year's subscription in advance (to the Publisher direct), will be entitled to the extra numbers in May *gratis*, and ministers of religion will be allowed a cons derable reduction.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILY OF BEDWELL.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions towards the support of the family of — Bedwell, now an inmate of Cambridge gaol for the non-payment of church-rates:—

Mr. Scott, Tooting	£0	5	0
S. C., Mile-end	0	5	0
Mr. J. Penny, Coleford.....	0	10	0
J. B. Birt, Beaulieu	1	0	0
M. M.	0	5	0
J. C. H., Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	0	1	6
J. F.	0	2	6
A Nonconformist	0	5	0

The latter writes as follows:—

I enclose postage-stamps for five shillings, the value of which you will oblige me by transmitting to the most recent church-rate martyr, Bedwell, now expiating the crime of his conscientious refusal to administer to the rapacity of the Church "by law"—and by bayonets,—"established," by undergoing a six months' imprisonment, in accordance with the sentence of Mr. Baron Patteson, as my practical protest against this legal outrage on the liberty of conscience perpetrated on the person of this unfortunate and persecuted man. Surely the decision of Lord Denman, that a minority have a *legal* right to church-rate a majority, and the recurrence of a few more cases similar to this of poor Bedwell's, for which Dissenters may be assured they will not have long to wait, will convince every Nonconformist that his only hope of peace or safety rests in utterly destroying the prolific parent of so much unmitigated evil—the incestuous and unholy connexion of Church and State.

"James Keay." Oil lamps.

"J. E. Sargeant." We will put his letter into the hands of persons best qualified to act upon it.

"A Wrestler." We admire the spirit of his communication, but are precluded by the form of it from giving it insertion.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1847.

SUMMARY.

After a period of excitement comes exhaustion. The lull follows as well as precedes the storm. We have lately had more to chronicle than we could find space for—and more matter inviting comment than we could stay to notice. But the season is over—"Fruits is out, and cats is in," as Sam Weller has it—the dearth of food has passed away, and a dearth of political topics has succeeded. The two or three elections, the last of the lot, which have taken place since our last, present no single feature of public interest. It will be tedious, as well as unsatisfactory, to go over our reckonings, or rather those of the daily press, afresh. The sum of them is, that Ministers conceive themselves to have a majority of nineteen, without reckoning the Peelites, and they intend, we hear from good authority, to go ahead. What their ideas may be of going ahead we must leave for time to reveal.

The Wakefield and Ipswich soirées—the first in honour of G. W. Alexander, Esq., the last of Henry Vincent—are cheering signs of the times. They mark progress in the right direction. They show the wide range which popular doctrines take, and the deep hold they get, amongst our constituent class, whenever they are truthfully proclaimed. Such demonstrations of opinion and feeling cannot be overlooked, much less despised. They will tell, and tell mightily, in favour of that movement of the public mind which will not many years hence overthrow the bulwarks of State ecclesiasticism, and set Christianity free from all magisterial interference and control.

The organization of a board of deputies at Manchester is another symptom of growing life amongst Nonconformists. That it was proposed to be diocesan in its range, we take to have been a mistake. That it will justle out the British Anti-state-church Association, we have no fear. There are many services of a subordinate kind which it may render to the cause of religious equality. It is adapted to an intermediate ecclesiastical State. It will serve to drag out abuses, and expose them—to detect aggression, and resist it—to deal with practical details, and make them tell upon public opinion. But the root of the evil to be put down is the connexion between the Church and the State—and we have confidence in the men of Manchester, that they will not fritter away their main strength and resources upon symptomatic grievances, whilst the master grievance still remains. We are happy, too, to observe, that in several boroughs which were contested on Nonconformist principles, the press is beginning to be set in motion; and small as may be the beginnings in this way, we hail them as heralds of far more important things.

The Queen's "marine excursion" is now the principal topic with the newspapers. These pleasure-trips of Majesty are not devoid either of interest or of use. But they are not of a nature to invite lengthened remark; and, as another column will testify, there is more danger of saying too much than too little upon such a subject. We wish her Majesty fine weather, good health, a pleasant trip, and a safe return.

The sudden transition from a state of scarcity to one of abundance, is as novel as it is gratifying. We find some difficulty in realizing the change in our position. The price of bread is now less than one-half what it was in May. The corn mania, like the railway mania, has come to a crisis, and excessive speculation has in the one case, as in the other, involved hundreds in ruin. We trust that the lesson will not be thrown away. The *Bankers' Circular* states that a sum of not less than £2,000,000 has been engaged in the corn trade in Europe and America, and that this enormous speculation in the purchase of corn, by withholding it from the markets, "occasioned the artificial dearth and high prices which marked the months of April and May." How far these assertions are true we will not pretend to say; but we do know that through the bountiful provision of Providence food is cheap, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. Even in Ireland the circumstances of the peasantry are improving to a gratifying extent, and want and fever have almost disappeared from the country. But there is one drawback to this hopeful state of things. The prospects of trade do not show a corresponding improvement. Confidence has not been restored with plenty. The commercial classes are hampered and embarrassed by the tightness of the money market; and a storm seems to be brewing which will, ere long, sweep the ex-Premier's Currency Restriction Act into the tomb of departed monopolies. Free trade must now be universally applied. The great monopoly has gone, and all the others must follow—the monopoly of gold not excepted.

The past week has been fruitful in foreign news of painful and exciting interest. The most startling item is the horrible murder of the Duchess de Praslin by her husband. This shocking catastrophe is of political importance only as forming another link in the chain of evidence which unfolds to us the low state of morality amongst the upper classes of French society—and as revealing an amount of discontent with the present order of things amongst the humbler classes, sufficient to alarm even the strongest Government. It is but too evident that the French people have lost all faith in the present *régime*. Louis Philippe has never trusted them, and the result is now becoming visible. Upon the middle classes and leading reformers it depends whether this discontent shall take a legitimate and beneficial form, or break out into open insurrection. We trust they will rigidly adhere to the moral and peaceful system of agitation they have lately announced. They are no match for Louis Philippe in violence or in craft, but they are more than his equal armed with a good cause, supported by unexceptionable means. The practical lesson to be drawn from the most recent events in French history, cannot be too often adverted to. In that country the grand experiment is being worked out, of the extent to which rulers can, with advantage, discharge the individual duties of the governed. There the religion, the education, and the amusements of the people, are the care of the Government. Is the nation benefited by the interference? Has Government education made the people virtuous and enlightened—has it emptied the gaols and filled the churches? Has the State support of all sects promoted the spread of pure religion amongst the population? In few, very few, respects can our French neighbours bear comparison with ourselves. Faith of every kind, self-reliance, and energy of character, seem at their lowest ebb in France. Why then should we allow ourselves to be handed over quietly to the system which produces such results? Let our statesmen admire it as much as they like—we are sure the people of England will not submit to it. France is a living and melancholy beacon to warn us of the evils of centralization.

Narvaez has returned to Spain—a fact just now of serious import to the people and Sovereign of that unhappy country. He returns to his native land, the unscrupulous partizan of Louis Philippe—ready to give effect to his ambitious designs, even to the extent of ruling without a Cortes, and dethroning the Queen. That some *coup de main*, like that which has made the autumn of last year infamous in the annals of Europe, is in contemplation is but too evident. But is this intriguing confined to one side? Is not England as well as France implicated in these disgraceful proceedings? If we are to believe an apparently well-informed correspondent of the *Patriot*, there is too much reason for believing such to be the case. Mr. Bulwer, we are told, does all he can to prevent a reconciliation between the Queen and her consort, by which means he gratifies his own personal enmity to the latter, and subserves the policy of the British Government, who are bent upon bringing about a divorce, and promoting a union of Isabella with the House of Coburg. Such grave charges we are loth to believe, except upon the most irrefragable evidence, but appearances seem to give some colour to them, and it must not be forgotten that Lord Palmerston is, after all, one of the old-school statesmen, who are far more ambitious of diplomatic triumphs, than careful of the national welfare. If such be the case, we may conclude that our Foreign Secretary will be beaten. With all his cleverness, he is no match for the crafty King of the French.

Austria has commenced aggressions upon the Papal territory by taking military possession of Ferrara, a frontier town, amidst the execrations of the inhabitants. The object of this overt act is, probably, to overawe the reforming Pope. We cannot believe that the cautious Metternich, now sinking into dotage, can, with the smouldering flames of discontent at home, seriously contemplate a crusade against Italian independence. He would (vain attempt!) frighten the Pontiff back into the good old system of former times.

THE "EXAMINER" ON ECCLESIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS.

An article in the *Examiner*, on "Endowments," which we copy elsewhere, and to which the *Times*, by reprinting, has given a wide circulation, claims, in the present dearth of political topics, a passing notice. The writer seems to imagine, that between the general opinion of Dissenters that "endowments are mischievous, that they thwart their objects, and that the ministrations supported by them are languid, and lukewarm, and profitless," and the zeal with which Dissenters oppose the endowment of Romanism, which he thinks might be best "poisoned with pay," there is a great inconsistency. He has not studied his subject, we surmise, with much attention. He takes a bird's-eye view of the case, and fancies he can detect discrepancies where a more scrutinising survey of the subject would have revealed harmonies. He is smart, but his observations are skin-deep only. He puts his case neatly, but in so doing, makes it abundantly clear that he is either ignorant of, or altogether overlooks, the difference in the modes of their working between truth and error. We thank him, however, for mooting the subject. We doubt not, he represents the views of a large class of politicians. We wish to meet him on his own ground—and we shall be thankful if anything we can say should lead him to understand somewhat more fully, the grounds upon which Dissenters base their apparently illogical conclusions.

The writer of the article under notice candidly admits that "those who recommend the support of the Catholic priesthood by the State do not conceal that their purpose is to diminish the influence of the priests, the calculation being that independence of the flock will relax activity and cool zeal, and make the priests *safer subjects* though worse pastors. The plan is to cram the *watch-dogs*, to make them fat, sleepy and tame." No doubt! This, indeed, has been from the first our reading of the Roman Catholic endowment scheme,—a reading which many have condemned as a most uncharitable construction of Whig motives. It is now confessed, and seemingly without a shadow of a sense of its unutterable baseness. "Cram the watch-dogs," "make them safer subjects though worse pastors!" This is "stooping to conquer" with a vengeance. But it may occur to the illogical Nonconformists that, whatever the doctrines professed by these priests, be they true or be they false, the activity sought to be put down by endowments, is not religious but political. The relationship the priests sustain to their flocks by the tie of the voluntary principle, awakens and keeps alive their sympathy with their flocks, and prompts them to be forward in denouncing oppression, in encouraging resistance, and in trumpeting to the world, what it is not "safe" for greedy landlords that the world should know—the wrongs of myriads who but for these sacerdotal advocates would be doomed to suffer unknown, unbefriended, and unpitied. And men professing liberal opinions, forsooth—Radicals of the first water—leaders of a party whose favourite toast has been "the sovereignty of the people"—propose in cool blood, to "cram the watch-dogs" of the fleeced, worried, helpless multitude; and hope to gain over Dissenters to their villany by promising that while they drug the priests in such manner as to make them "safer subjects," they will also make them "worse pastors," by introducing amongst them "indifference and indolence in place of the restless spirit of proselytism." Have the Irish people nothing to complain of? Have not the school of politicians, represented by the *Examiner*, pointed to ages of *misgovernment* as the active cause of their demoralization and misery? Is not the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland a "monster grievance," creating by its presence an inflammatory habit, and predisposing the millions to acute suffering from trivial causes? Is it not well for Ireland, and for social progress, that the position of the priesthood leaves them free for the active furtherance of right against might—the sympathizing assistance of the weak in their conflict with the strong? And does the *Examiner* imagine that any theological antipathies will prevail upon Dissenters to sink their interest in humanity, and to conspire with cold-blooded Whig politicians to deprive their unhappy fellow-subjects of the only aid which can now avail them? The Nonconformists may be bigots in the judgment of philosophical Radicals—they may be a set of narrow-minded fanatics—but they have not yet come to that pass that they can be enticed, by any bait thrown out to the *odium theologicum* with which they are chargeable, to violate the most obvious laws of justice, and concur in stifling the voice of a kindred nation rolling in the dust.

Apart, however, from all merely political considerations—from all those sentiments which rouse genuine patriotism into uncompromising hostility to the Whig gagging bill, we object to the process recommended by the *Examiner* for the extinction of spiritual error. There are things more to be dreaded than false conclusions, even in religion. The most mischievous of superstition is to be preferred to indifference, infidelity, and death. To kill rank and luxuriant weeds by poisoning the soil in which they grow, is miserable policy. A misdirected conscience, lamentable as may be its freaks, is less to be feared than a corrupted one. Put a large and influential class of men into a position which offers every worldly inducement to

them to trifle with their own convictions, to profess only where they once believed, to surrender their self-respect, to bow the knee to Mammon under the cloak of religious pretence, and to introduce into those realms where all should be sincerity, habits of unmeanliness, hypocrisy, greediness, and treachery—and you do your best to break down all popular reverence for religion, not to say morality. The loathsome canker will shoot its fibres into the very vitals of society—and Ireland under this policy will become like France, Roman Catholic only in name, infidel in heart. We have too great a respect for human nature to deal with it thus. We deplore its mistakes, but we would not attempt to get rid of *them* by debasing *it*. Try the doctrine on a smaller scale—try it with a friend, from whose conclusions you dissent, but whose sincerity you admire! Ply him with corruption—lure him into hypocrisy—teach him to palter with his conscience—drag him down by your wiles to a depth of meanness which no man can sink into without first losing his self-respect—and then see whether your friendship will forgive the crime you have perpetrated, on the ground that you have killed his affection for fantastic and perhaps dangerous errors. Why should we deal with a nation after a fashion that we should loathe ourselves for applying to an individual? Let the *Examiner* say why, and then, if it will, jeer at Nonconformists for their want of logical discrimination.

But further, intelligent Dissenters make a wide difference in their estimate of the result of endowments upon truth, and upon error, respectively. The endowment of truth, they know far too well, tends to the enfeeblement of those motives by which truth is maintained, and advocated—the endowment of error gives to it a vitality not inherent in it. The love of truth springs out of something commendable in the object—of error, out of something craving gratification in the subject. This can only co-exist with conscientiousness, vigilance, self-denial, labour—that is compatible with, nay! may even originate in, intellectual recklessness or servility, love of ease, low tastes, and spiritual indolence. The former may find poison where the latter finds food. Roman Catholicism *may*, perchance, languish under endowments—but even in weakness and sickliness, it will derive from them new motives to perpetuate itself. Experience, however, does not testify to the correctness of the supposition. Fat and lazy priests may be indifferent to morals and religion, but when were they ever found wanting in zeal for "the craft by which they get their gains?" History seems to depose pretty distinctly to the effect that the more ample the endowment, the more lively is the priestism sustained by it—the less there is of religious virtue, the more of ecclesiastical pretence. Look at Italy! Look at Spain! Look at the most Catholic of Catholic countries in Europe! Endowments have not sapped the force of error there—why should we expect it to do so in Ireland?

The main reason why Dissenters protest against ecclesiastical endowments is the disrepute into which they bring religion, not as a creed, but as a sentiment. They debase, what for want of a better term we shall call, the religious aptitude and susceptibility of a country. They destroy the fertility of the soil for sound seed—and it matters comparatively little in such a case, whether darnel can flourish in it or not. But, for our own part, if we had no conscientious objection to State endowments of Christianity, common-sense and patriotism would equally constrain us to denounce them, especially as sought to be applied in Ireland, as the worst specimens of a system of government which deserves to be put down with a high hand by all who detest quackery and humbug.

STARING AND ASTOUNDED LOYALTY.

THERE is a respect due to exalted station which all may cherish without misgiving. There is a natural curiosity as to the personal attributes of eminent individuals which all may seek to gratify without shame. The Queen, with her husband and family, is making a tour of the Highlands of Scotland—a mode of pastime worthy of royalty. That her Majesty attracts myriads of spectators, excites wonderful enthusiasm, and is the innocent occasion of many adulatory newspaper paragraphs, is nothing more than one would anticipate. The "progress" of Mr. Polk, President of America, dressed "in the garb of a plain citizen," is characterised by similar accompaniments—and is reported by the press which caters for the public amusement with as much minuteness as is the "marine excursion" of the Queen. But everything should have its limits. Loyalty may become inconvenient as well as absurd.

The *Glasgow Examiner*, for instance, gives us an example of our last remark in an article headed, "Royal life on board the Fairy." It appears that the said "Fairy," bearing on board her Majesty and family, on reaching the top of Loch Long, lay a few minutes across, with her stern to the north. The "Premier," a passenger boat, which had also sailed to the top of the Loch, having landed some passengers, came within a few yards of the "Fairy," and kept alongside of her for six or eight miles, sometimes going a little a-head to show that she was able to give the go-by to a royal rival, and puffing out, with small regard for the excursionists on board the "Fairy," volumes of smoke from her funnel." "By this arrangement," says the reporter, "an excellent opportunity was afforded of not only seeing her Majesty, but also of witnessing, during the greater part of an hour, royal life at sea." The arrangement seems to have been far more pleasing to the pryers than to the pryees. We can hardly wonder that—

"On looking round the Queen seemed rather taken by surprise when she saw some two or three hundred real Gotham faces gleaming on her, and real Gotham eyes surveying minutely her every movement."

Or that,—

"At first she did not look very amiable on the *Premier savages*, who gazed down in scores from the paddle-boxes on her and her attendants."

Things, however, mended on a better acquaintance; and her Majesty, submitting to be stared at in good humour, a peep was obtained into some passages of royal privacy, with the report of which the world will be amazingly edified:—

"The Queen, after walking about a little, and receiving the bouncings of the royal children, who ran against her with much freedom, sat down within a few feet of Prince Albert, with her face to the 'Premier,' and seemed to make occasional remarks to him. It may be here proper to state, that another lady was supposed by many to be her Majesty."

The mistake was natural enough to overstrained loyalty. Into its imagination the thought could never have entered, that a real living queen's children could trespass so rudely upon the "divinity which hedges round" a sovereign, as to bounce against her as other children do against a mother, when their spirits are a little uproarious. Probably it expected to set eyes upon some luminous incarnation of majesty, and was disappointed in discovering that the Queen was but a woman after all. It could hardly believe its own eye-sight, and might have sung with the clodpole—

"I saw a man at Bartle'my fair
Look more like a king than that chap there."

The knowing ones, however, on board the "Premier," having ascertained the true state of the case from the bows given by the Queen in response to the cheers of her loyal subjects, proceeded to scrutinize her features and her dress, much as the inhabitants of the Marquesas would do with a European, save that the distance between the two boats precluded actual contact. The writer after describing generally that her Majesty was "very plainly dressed"—another marvel to the flunkeyism of loyalty—"with a white bonnet and blue veil, and a blue or black mantilla which completely covered her"—and that Prince Albert wore "a white coat of the surtout shape, which was closely buttoned up, and a white hat,'" says:—

"We regret that our attention was so occupied with the royal faces that we almost entirely overlooked the *details* of the dress of the Queen and Prince, as well as their children. We think the Queen wore no gloves, and are certain that she was never veiled."

Well! it is a comfort to know that there is certainty in regard to the veil, and strong grounds for a confident opinion anent the gloves. The world will no doubt mourn the absence of further "details"—but we see not how they could have been examined without verging slightly upon the indelicate. The reporter could hardly have ventured we will hope to ask Prince Albert, who was his tailor, or whether he had pockets in his trousers and waistcoat as well as in his surtout, nor would he surely have questioned her Majesty whether she was accustomed to wear a busk in her stays. Let us hope that the public will be satisfied with what it already knows, more especially as other and still more important discoveries were made. For example:—

"The Queen with Prince Albert, and some others, took their tea on deck in their hands, and here an incident took place which must cause immense interest among economical housekeepers, and ought to put a stop for ever to the absurd practice of "wall tea drinking," or drinking tea without a table before the company. Some one of the foreign moustachioed grandees was drinking his tea near her Majesty, when, lo and behold! he dropped his cup, spilled his tea, and part of it stained the Queen's dress; so that there was such a running and rubbing as were never known before! The unfortunate cup was broken, and, alas! poor cup, it was thrown overboard *just as any vulgar cup would have been*, and at this moment lies deep in the solitary Loch Long. The consternation of the cupbreaker may not easily be conceived as he gazed on its scattered and smoking contents evaporating around her Majesty. Prince Albert eat a small piece of bread, and drank one cup of tea, and her Majesty took one cup with a very small piece of bread. The tea seemed to have an exhilarating effect on the Prince, who, after he partook, looked much smarter, and walked the deck with a much firmer step. This said royal tea drinking took place between five and six o'clock, and did not occupy five minutes."

Nothing can surpass in interest or pathos this description, which goes far to prove, by the bye, the truth of the old adage, that "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," and furnishes another illustration of the proverb,—

"There's many a slip
'Twen the cup and the lip;"

unless it be the following picture of the royal children:—

"They romped about as heartily *as though common blood had run in their veins*. We were particularly pleased with the attentions paid both by her Majesty and her husband to their children. The affections of domestic life seem to find a home in the royal household. She embraced them with the fondness of the happy mother whose children are her earthly all. The children, moreover, *seemed, like ordinary children*, to keep a sharp look out for the blessings of the larder, when those in charge of the eating department—for *royalty must eat*—entered the royal saloon, one of them carrying a tea-pot in his hand—*a tea-pot very like that used by ordinary mortals*, silver, with a long stroup—and the other carrying some eatables on a waiter. The children were at their heels before one could pronounce Jack Robinson, if *a name so vulgar can be associated with royalty*."

"This," as the Irishman exclaimed, "beats a cock-fight." Anything richer, we believe the literature of genuine flunkeyism cannot furnish. Comment is superfluous. The phrases we have set in Italics will tell best upon the public ear in their own unadorned simplicity.

Seriously, however, we regret to see a decent, respectable print, like the *Glasgow Examiner*, offer to Scotch intellects, which are reputed north of the Tweed to be the strongest in the world, such ineffably silly and pernicious twaddle as that above referred to. The children who called forth these remarks of special wonder may one day have to govern us. What are they likely to become, if the atmosphere they breathe is polluted by such sickening adulation? How can we wonder that sovereigns turn out wilful and wicked, as many of them do, when we, the public, take such pains to spit upon our own nature as "vulgar" forsooth, and "ordinary," and "common," with a view to elevate them? There is something so unmanly, so "like a waiting gentlewoman," in the entire strain of this "Royal life on board the Fairy," so demoralizing, moreover, in its tendency, that we cannot restrain ourselves from beseeching our contemporaries, in justice to their own character and mission, to discountenance all such effusions, and see to it, whilst they minister to public curiosity, that they do not gender baseness in the public mind.

ENDOWMENTS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

In the recent elections, the pledge most generally demanded and given was one against the endowment of the Catholic clergy. And it is remarkable that this pledge was exacted by Dissenters, who maintain that all endowments are injurious to the ministrations of which they are the objects, and that the voluntary system is the only one conducive to the zeal and efficiency of religious teachers.

The first question to be settled is, surely, whether endowments are or are not promotive of their purposes. We can understand the arguments of those who say that they are aids to the dissemination of creeds, and therefore should not be extended to the Catholic faith; but we cannot follow the reasoning of Nonconformists, who, contending that endowments are mischievous, that they thwart their objects, that the ministrations supported by them are languid and lukewarm and profitless, are nevertheless filled with horror at the idea of granting this detrimental gift to the Catholic priesthood. Why are they so hostile to what, according to their own showing, would extinguish the zeal and impair the activity of the Catholic clergy, and introduce indifference and indolence in place of the restless spirit of proselytism? Let those who protest so vehemently against endowment settle whether it is as a stimulant or as a sedative that they object to it. If they would refuse it to the Catholics as a stimulant, do not let them condemn it in our Church as a sedative.

If Dissenters see that the connexion with the State has contributed to the efficiency and influence of the Established Church, they are perfectly consistent in opposing the extension of the same aids to the Catholic creed; but if they really believe, as they profess, that religious ministrations suffer by independence of the flock and connexion with the State, nothing can be more unaccountable than their strenuous opposition to effecting Catholicism with this detriment. In consistency, the cry, instead of "No endowments for Popery," should be "Poison it with pay,"—that is to say, in the spirit of antipathy avowed. "We will not consent to contribute to the inculcation and dissemination of error," is the language of a class of objectors; but in the same breath, with reference to the Church Establishment, they will argue that endowments are not auxiliary, but absolutely frustrative of the inculcation and dissemination of creeds, whether true or erroneous.

We have never seen either the advocacy or the opposition to the extension of endowments put on a fair ground. Those who recommend the support of the Catholic priesthood by the State do not conceal that their purpose is to diminish the influence of the priests, the calculation being that the independence of the flock will relax activity and cool zeal, and make the priests safer subjects though worse pastors. The plan is to cram the watch-dogs, to render them fat, sleepy, and tame. This Dissenters oppose, not on the ground that it is unjustifiable to tamper with a priesthood, and for political purposes to spoil their sacerdotal efficiency, but that endowment will strengthen them and the error they teach;—the endowment which in other applications is pronounced absolutely injurious to the object!

The voluntary system, we are told, is the system which gives the fullest development to the zeal and activity of a ministration. Well, the Catholics have it—have it with all its advantages; and the enemies of Popery insist on their retaining it, and tooth and nail oppose the exchange of it for the relaxing and refrigerating system of endowment! They, then, who clamour against the extension of endowments to Popery are clearly the true friends of Popery, and the defenders of the sources in which lies its strength for the propagation of error. According to their own arguments upon the general question of establishments, their objection is not paying for the propagation of error, but to paying to diminish all upon which depends the successful teaching of error. These persons would not have the slightest objection to poisoning Popery, but they grudge the price of the poison; or else they have not really settled in their minds whether endowments are bane or benefits, and the tirades against the Church Establishments are, to say the least, insincere.

But the inconsistency is not all on the side of the advocates of the voluntary system who protest against paying the Catholic priests. There is a counter-inconsistency on the part of the advocates of endowing the Catholic clergy, and who approve of a wealthy Church Establishment. With reference to our own Church, they hold that rich bishoprics and the independence of the clergy are conducive to the efficiency of the ministration, and the interests of religion; but when they are troubled and alarmed by the popularity and power of the indigent, almost mendicant priesthood of the poorest part of the kingdom, the only remedy they can think of to abate zeal, and paralyse influence, is a dose of the mammon to which properties so opposite are ascribed in vindication of its uses in the Church.

The only consistent party in the question of Catholic endowment, were O'Connell and those of his followers who, with him, protested against the payment of the priests by the State, on the ground of the change it would work in the zeal and activity of the priesthood, and the blow it would strike to their influence. O'Connell had the strongest interest in the attachment of the people to their pastors, and he was never very eager for the abatement of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, for he was a sufficiently true voluntary to think it detrimental to the creed from which he differed. Indeed, all consistent advocates of the voluntary system should acquiesce in the endowment of ministrations the failure of which they desire, deeming them devoted to error. For such an object a small price surely is not to be grudged. But no; the endowments railed against in one breath as baneful to their objects, are in the next, with reference to another application, deprecated as the most dangerous auxiliary. The first elements of the question are unsettled, and a jumble of inconsistencies is the result.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—It gives us unfeigned pleasure to inform the Nonconformist public, that the Baptist church under the pastoral care of Mr. Banks (New Bridge Chapel), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have resolved to make a public collection in behalf of the family of Bedwell—now suffering imprisonment to satisfy the benevolent propensities of the POOR MAN'S CHURCH. We trust that other congregations will give a practical proof of their sympathy with this victim of State-church tyranny.

MR. THOMAS NICHOLAS, of Lancashire Independent College, having accepted a unanimous and most cordial invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church assembling in the Old Chapel, Stroud, Gloucestershire, entered upon his pastoral duties on the 15th of August.

ELECTION NOTABILIA.

Stockport Borough Election.—A placard appeared on the walls of Stockport, on Tuesday morning, announcing that owing to the state of his health, it is not the intention of Cephas Howard, Esq. to offer himself as a candidate, in the event of an election, and the electors are urged to reserve their votes in favour of some other candidate, who, it is intimated, is about to be brought forward. On the other hand, the requisition to Alderman Kershaw is making progress. On Monday night it had upwards of 600 signatures; the wording of the requisition pledging every one who signs it to support Mr. Kershaw at the poll. The constituency number about 1,200. The requisition to Mr. Kershaw has already twenty more names than the entire number which voted for Mr. Heald. It was to be presented yesterday.

Edinburgh Election.—Analysis of Votes.—On the Parliamentary roll the number of the electors for the city is about 5,000; but in consequence of removals, double enrolments, &c., the *bonâ fide* number of voters does not exceed 4,500. During last election the number that actually voted did not exceed 3,800, being between 3,752 and that number. The following is the manner in which these voted:—

PLUMPERS.	
Cowan	913
Blackburn	223
Macaulay	62
Gibson Craig	1
SPLIT VOTES.	
Gibson Craig and Macaulay	1,321
Cowan and Blackburn	658
Cowan and Gibson Craig	437
Gibson Craig and Blackburn	69
Cowan and Macaulay	42
Macaulay and Blackburn	30

Soiree to Ernest Jones, Esq.—The friends and supporters of Ernest Jones, Esq., the unsuccessful Chartist candidate at the late election for Halifax, intend to honour him with a *soirée* in the Odd Fellows'-hall, on Monday next, and to present him with a testimonial of their esteem and regard.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Representation of Westminster.—The propensity to get rid of members lately returned to Parliament, either by bestowing Government appointments on them, or by the more violent means of reported sudden deaths, has been very manifest of late, with a view, it may be presumed, to the agreeable excitement of new elections. Sir De Lacy Evans has been the subject of one of this sort of rumours, which, we are authorized to say, has not the slightest foundation whatever.—*Times.* [A liberty of this kind was taken with Mr. Ord: he was put to death by apoplexy, to make a vacancy in Newcastle. Mr. Granger, M.P. for Durham, was "removed" hardly less pleasantly: he was transported to India as a judge. This week, again, the Earl of Tankerville has been slain, to elevate Lord Ossulston to the peerage, and create an opening in North Northumberland for Lord Lovaine. Rumour has even taken the liberty to vacate a throne by assassinating Louis Philippe.—*Gateshead Observer.*]

The Election of Sir George Grey.—The Liberal party of North Northumberland intend, we believe, that Sir George Grey's return shall be without cost to himself, and they have accordingly commenced a subscription with great spirit and success. This is, perhaps, the best method which could be adopted for proving that Sir George's election has been the spontaneous act of the electors, prompted by a desire to assert their own independence, and to do honour to one to whom honour is justly due.—*Newcastle Advertiser.*

The Electoral League.—We rejoice to see with what hearty good will the announcement of this scheme has been received; and have given below a few extracts, in reference to it, which have appeared in the journals of the week. We await with anxiety the full development of the plan, which, if wisely laid, and effectively pursued, will give fresh impetus and strength to the onward movement of society—give a share in our county elections to a class of voters who have never yet enjoyed the privilege—and hasten in some degree the time when we shall see a full representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament.—*Norfolk News.*

Re-modelling of the Leeds Reform and Registration Association.—At a meeting of the active and influential friends of Reform in the borough of Leeds, held at the Reform Registration office, on Monday last; Peter Fairbairn, Esq., in the chair; the following plan for reconstituting the "Leeds Reform and Registration Association" was considered and passed unanimously:—

1. That the Association retain the title of "The Leeds Reform and Registration Association." 2. That the objects of the association shall be to promote entire freedom of trade—a large extension of the elective franchise for members of Parliament—vote by ballot—shortening the duration of Parliament—the abolition of all civil disabilities for religious belief—the non-interference of the State with religion or education—opposition to the system of centralization now encroaching on our institutions—and all measures of a political character on which reformers are generally agreed, and which may be advisable for confirming and extending, on a sound foundation, the rights and liberties of the people. 3. That for the attainment of the above objects, the association shall secure a full and complete registration of the Liberal voters of the borough, both Parliamentary and municipal: and shall also originate such public political proceedings in the borough, as circumstances may demand. 4. That all persons approving of the above objects, and subscribing ten shillings or upwards annually, shall be members of the association."

Mr. Villiers and the Representation of Wolverhampton.—The Hon. C. P. Villiers, who has had the honour of a double return—being elected for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton—has, in these circumstances, addressed a communication to an influential member of the constituency of the latter place, expressing his determination to abide by the decision of the Wolverhampton electors. They have accordingly met, but have come to no definite determination, leaving the question to be decided by a general meeting of the electors, which will shortly be held. Mr. Roebuck visited the town during the course of last week; and there seems every reason to believe, that should the electors decide on resigning Mr. Villiers to South Lancashire, Mr. Roebuck will be the future member for the borough of Wolverhampton.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE OUR LAST.

		L.	P.	Pr.
Kildare, Co.	Marquis of Kildare	1	0	0
	R. S. Bourke	0	0	1
Kilkenny, Co.	J. Green	1	0	0
	P. S. Butler	1	0	0
Mayo, Co.	Geo. H. Moore	1	0	0
	Robert Dillon Browne	1	0	0
Montgomeryshire	C. W. W. Wynne	0	0	1

The only return to be received is that for Orkney and Shetland. In consequence of the press of other matter we defer the publication of the complete list of members until our next number.

On the general election the loss on the balance of account, as compared with the preceding Parliament, is—

To the Protectionists	29
To the Peelites	26
Making a gain to Ministers of	55

and making a difference of 110 on a division. This calculation may be relied upon, as the result of a most careful analysis, and of a most correct knowledge to the letter, of every one of the new members returned. The list of Liberals includes none but those *known* as general supporters of the Administration. The professed followers of Lord George Bentinck may be guessed in round numbers at about two hundred; but many of those are not indisposed to Sir Robert Peel, if they saw any chance of his re-instalment in power; whilst many others of them openly state their admiration of Lord John Russell, and their desire to support his Government. The friends of Sir Robert Peel and those of the late Conservative party, who adhere publicly to his new policy, muster about one hundred; but many of those, in which we may, perhaps, include the right hon. baronet himself, exhibit an inclination to give a cordial support to the policy of the present Government. The positive Ministerial strength—irrespective of the Conservative divisions—will be about three hundred and fifty—a force not in itself overwhelming, but strong for good whilst supported by public opinion.—*Observer.*

Failure of the Governor of the Bank of England.—The suspension of the house of Messrs. William R. Robinson and Co. was announced on Saturday, and caused a degree of excitement which arose rather from the circumstance of the senior partner being the Governor of the Bank of England than from the actual extent of the liabilities of the firm. These liabilities are stated at about £105,000, and it is understood that the assets, as nominally made out, show 15s. in the pound, although no expectation is entertained of the ultimate realization of that amount. The event is attributed entirely to speculations in wheat, and the house has for several weeks been included amongst those whose ability to resist the recent pressure has formed the subject of discussion on the Corn-Exchange.

The marriage of the Duke of Wellington with Miss Burdett Coutts, the rich spinster, is understood to be decided upon. Some £200,000 are to be placed to the account of his Grace. As a preliminary, the Duke is gone to Walmer Castle to enjoy the sea-breezes.—*Patriot.*

Thos. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.—We regret to hear that Mr. Duncombe's health is not improving, but is, on the contrary, worse than last week; and the apprehensions of his friends are serious.—*Leeds Mercury.* [The hon. member is now, we believe, amongst his own family in Yorkshire.]

The Duchess of Kent completed her sixty-first year on Tuesday. The usual festivities at Windsor and Kensington amongst her Royal Highness's tradespeople, and some illuminations in London, marked the birthday.

Herr Andersen, the Danish poet, is at present on a tour through Scotland. He was honoured by an invitation from Prince Albert for Osborne; which has been graciously exchanged for Ardverikie, in Badenoch. We also understand this distinguished foreigner has received invitations from several of the Scottish nobility, and among others Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, at Drummond Castle, on his Highland tour.—*Perth Courier.*

The New Houses of Parliament.—The following are the subjects chosen for the eight paintings which are to be in the Peers' corridor, in the new houses:—1. Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham; 2. Basing-house defended by the Cavaliers against the Parliamentary Army; 3. The expulsion of the Fellows of a College at Oxford, for refusing to sign the Covenant; 4. The Burial of Charles I. These are the Cavalier side of the question; the four on the opposite are—5. Speaker Lenthal asserting the privileges of the Commons against Charles I., when the attempt was made to seize the five members; 6. The setting out of the Train Bands from London, to raise the Siege of Gloucester; 7. The embarkation of a Puritan Family for New England; and 8. The parting of Lord and Lady Russell.

Sarah Rogers, the orphan girl who saved the life of a baby by descending into a well 63 feet deep at Rochester, has received from her Majesty a present of £10, and from the Queen Dowager £25. The money raised for the poor girl will either be invested in the funds or purchase a life annuity.

The Punishment of Death.—The following representatives of the metropolitan boroughs are known to be opposed to death-punishment, and ready to vote for their abolition:—Baron Rothschild, Sir Benjamin Hall, Alderman Humphery, and Messrs. Masterman, Pattison, Lushington, Tennyson D'Eyncourt, and Thompson.

An Appalling Accident has occurred at Lord Granville's iron-furnances in Shelton. While six men were standing round a cauldron of molten metal, by some mismanagement water was allowed to run into the furnace, and the metal was blown about in every direction, the roof of the place being also set on fire; the six workmen suffered dreadfully, and three have died of their hurts.

The "Boy Jones," whose name became so familiar to the public ear by his intrusive pranks at the Queen's palace, Buckingham-house, is now trumpeter in the 8th Hussars in this garrison, perfectly cured of his wayward disposition, and one of the best conducted young men in the regiment.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE WELSH ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

We promised in our last letter to draw a few more inferences from the Welsh elections than we did then. We now proceed to redeem our promise.

The worthlessness of Welsh members has become quite proverbial. With a very few exceptions, they are good for nobody and good for nothing. Indeed some of them even boast on the hustings that they are no "*talking members*, and do not interrupt the business of the House." A good telling speech on any subject from a Welsh M.P. would be a great curiosity. Mr. W. O. Stanley, the late Member for Anglesea, spoke occasionally and was a very efficient member. Mr. C. W. W. Wynne, Montgomeryshire, has been a person of some eminence, but his age and infirmities prevent him from taking an active part in Parliamentary duties. Mr. Stanley is now dismissed, and, for aught we know, the other gentlemen may as well stay at home, and not trouble the good folks in North Wales to scan the newspapers in vain for their exploits in the House of Commons. The members for South Wales are equally useless. Probably Sir T. F. Lewis and Mr. Evans will be able to command the attention of the House. Probably no other honourable member will venture to open his lips. The fact is, that the Welsh people are not at all represented, and never will be until a large extension of the suffrage take place. Man is not represented, but property. The good people of Denbighshire never need dream that they are represented; the broad acres of Wynnstey alone have that honour. Mr. Price of Rhiwles, Mr. Lloyd of Regett, and Sir R. W. Vaughan, Hengwst, happen to agree, and Dissenting Merioneth is handed over to the safe keeping of Richard Richards, Esq., a gentleman who "loves his own old Church," and who will "never change." Because Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley has the good fortune of being a larger landed proprietor than Mr. W. O. Stanley, the latter gentleman is told to walk out, and the former walks in for Anglesea. Hills, dales, and quarries are represented, but the poor Welshman is left to himself. Mr. Baron Maule and other judges are permitted to insult our nationality, and to commit a gross injustice by refusing their expenses to witnesses who refuse to give evidence in English, lest they might perjure themselves by reason of their defective knowledge of that language; but Taffy has none to take his part. Most of our newspaper editors are Englishmen, and help rather to repress than develop our nationality. Our members are dumb, and all because the franchise is not in the hands of the people.

Matters are not better in South Wales. Sir C. Morgan and the Duke of Beaufort settle who is to be the representative of Breconshire. The Dowlais furnaces are represented, but the people of Merthyr are not. The same influence is at work through the other counties, and the result is that we are misrepresented by an illustrious band of imbeciles.

Coalitions, too, have become numerous and fashionable. Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, the member for Carnarvon, who is there extremely terrified at the encroachments of Popery, is found supporting the Catholic-endowment candidate, Sir R. Bulkeley, as the "fittest" person to represent the county of Anglesea. And, if we mistake not, several gentlemen, known in Carnarvonshire as Tories, were supporting the Whig candidate in Anglesea. Sir T. F. Lewis, the Tory member for the Radnorshire boroughs, canvassed for his son, Mr. G. C. Lewis, the Poor Law Commissioner, as a Whig in Herefordshire. In Monmouthshire, Lord Granville Somerset was entirely indebted for his return to the Whigs and Dissenters. Of all simpletons who stultified themselves during the last election, we know of none greater than the majority of the Dissenters of Monmouthshire. Under the pretence of resisting ducal nomination, they have returned an incorrigible Tory, a Maynooth man to the backbone, and a stout educationist, whose political character is not redeemed by one act worthy of confidence, except his advocacy of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In all other points he was and is quite as Torified as the rejected candidate, Captain Somerset; and of the two he is the more dangerous, because he is a far abler man. Dissenters fought for him, and Dissenters have returned him to Parliament to vote for Catholic Endowment, and for more Educational Minutes. They have rejected one Tory with disdain, and have received another to their cordial embrace. We wish them joy in their bargain.

Dissenters are misrepresented. The Press does not understand their principles. Indeed, Sir R. Bulkeley boasted that the *Carnarvon Herald* and other local papers defeated the agitation in North Wales against the Minutes of Council. We are, therefore, glad that the *Principality* is about to appear, and we earnestly hope that it will be able to "create and foster public opinion" in Wales, "and make it racy with the soil." Let Welshmen take care of the Press for a few years, and their present hopeless state will be changed for the better.

The Gallows and its Moral Lesson.—Louis Henry Goule, who slew his wife in a fit of jealousy, was acquitted at Durham assizes, two years ago, on the ground of insanity. The jury, loth to put him to death, caught at a pretext for his acquittal, and returned a verdict which consigned him to imprisonment. We now learn from the *Durham Chronicle* that he has received his discharge! He is not yet at liberty, being detained for debt; but we suppose that he will soon be turned loose upon society. And such is the way in which capital punishment gives security to human life!—*Gateshead Observer.*

Another Case of Poisoning with Arsenic has come to light, at Warrington. Ann Mather has been committed for trial on a charge of murdering her husband, a file-maker. The evidence at the inquest was very conclusive: the man died after a sudden illness; arsenic was detected in the body; the accused had bought quantities of arsenic twice, on pretence of killing bugs with it; and other suspicious circumstances were told by the witnesses. It is said that the woman's motive was to obtain the burial-fees from divers clubs to which her husband belonged; and she did receive £20.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

Early on Monday evening the royal squadron fleet reached the Scottish coast. The first intimation given of its approach was a flag hoisted at Stanraer, near the southern extremity of the Frith of Clyde. This was a signal that it was observed off Portpatrick, and very soon after the squadron appeared at the mouth of Loch Ryan. The "Victoria and Albert" first entered the Loch, followed by the "Fairy," "Garland," "Undine," "Black Eagle," and "Scourge;" other vessels brought up the rear, the whole presenting a very imposing appearance. As they glided into the Loch, the crowds on the beach greeted the fleet with loud acclamations, which were responded to by huzzas from the passengers on the Scottish steamers. The squadron was scarcely moored when a six-oared boat left the "Victoria and Albert" and approached the shore. Great curiosity was manifested when it was observed that a lady and a little boy and girl were among the passengers; and when it became known that the latter were the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and that they were accompanied by Prince Albert, the most intense interest was excited. The children were conducted along the shore by one of the ladies in waiting and an officer from the yacht, while the Prince, accompanied by another gentleman, walked round the neighbouring heights. After gathering pebbles for a short time on the beach, they were conducted back to the boat, and conveyed on board the yacht; and shortly afterwards a second boat came ashore, in which Prince Albert and his companion returned to the squadron. The fleet lay at anchor in Loch Ryan during the night, and at six on Tuesday morning it was once more in motion, with the exception of the "Black Eagle," which had burst one of her boilers. During the voyage the inhabitants of the various towns in the Clyde greeted their Queen with every demonstration of delight at her presence. Near Dunoon the magistrates of Glasgow were amongst those following the Queen, in the "Thetis;" the magistrates of Greenock in the "Mars." Upwards of a dozen steamers were following when the royal squadron passed the Loch. The whole vessels were off Greenock at a quarter past twelve o'clock. The sun shone gloriously; the Frith re-echoed with guns and music, and the brilliant picture of natural scenery was filled up with the gay magnificence of flags and steamers. The yards of the Government vessels were manned. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, &c., and suite, here changed from the royal yacht into the "Fairy," which proceeded up the river at a rapid speed, followed by the "Black Eagle" and the "Undine." On passing Greenock battery a royal salute was fired, the cheering from every point, the waving of flags, handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations, were on a most extensive scale. Considerable disappointment was felt by those on shore when they observed the "Fairy" go up outside the line of vessels in the channel, by which their view of the Queen was interrupted, and the huzzas were in consequence rather feeble and spiritless. At about twenty minutes to two o'clock the "Fairy" arrived at Dumbarton, and on the royal party coming on shore they were received by the county and borough officers, as well as by the leading gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The Queen and the Royal Family made a minute inspection of the fortress, and the interesting relics contained therein, including the sword of the renowned Wallace wight. They subsequently inspected the ramparts, upon which were received the addresses of the corporation of Glasgow and of the county of Dumbarton. Provost Hastie, Sir James Colquhoun, and Mr. Sheriff Colquhoun, were severally introduced by Earl Grey, and having presented to her Majesty the addresses of the corporation of Glasgow and of the county of Dumbarton, kissed hands. The Provost of Dumbarton claimed the right also of presenting an address in person; but Earl Grey remarked that it must be forwarded through him, as it was not usual to receive addresses in that way save from the metropolis. The address was accordingly given to the noble earl, as was that of the inhabitants of Greenock. The party, after a stay of about forty-five minutes, returned to the squadron. The "Fairy" then proceeded down the river, accompanied by the other vessels, and followed by the "Thetis" and the numerous steam-boats, the cheers of those on which were once more renewed. In passing Greenock, the "Fairy" came so near the quays and the shore, that every one who was at all in a good position had an excellent view of the Queen, her consort, and her family. The acclamations that burst forth from the enthusiastic multitudes were tremendous, and the cannon dealt out their thunders with redoubled force. Her Majesty repeatedly bowed. The squadron then proceeded onwards, and entered Loch Long, a piece of water about eleven miles in length. Here the "Fairy" stopped for only a few minutes, her Majesty remaining on board. She then slowly swept round the head of the loch, and continued her course downwards towards the foot of Loch Long, keeping close in by the Ardentinny shore, followed by the "Premier," the tender "Petrel," and "Mars." On arriving at the foot of the loch, the "Fairy" steered across the mouth of Holy Loch, and passing along by Kirn and Dunoon, which she reached about half-past six p.m., proceeded towards Rothesay, the place of rendezvous for the royal squadron, while the river steamers turned their course homewards.

The anchoring of the squadron in Rothesay Bay on Tuesday night, is described as a most imposing sight. All round this bay every habitation was illuminated, and the fireworks, of a variety of kinds, which were thrown up at Rothesay, as well as from the steamers "Admiral" and "Viceroy," were magnificent. A large bonfire was also kindled, and kept blazing for a length of time.

On Wednesday morning the royal fleet was threading its way through the Kyles of Bute, and Loch Fyne, towards Inverary. At the castle, everything was in readiness to give a Highland welcome. A battery of cannon was mounted to fire a royal salute. At the pier where her Majesty was to land, a tastefully canopied walk has been erected, about 150 yards in length, constructed of pillars gracefully festooned with evergreens and flowers, supporting a roof of white cloth fringed with blue, the floor covered with scarlet cloth. From this covered gallery to the entrance to the Duke of Argyle's grounds, trees have been planted on the side of the street next to the Loch, giving it somewhat the appearance of an avenue. A magnificent triumphal arch, gracefully festooned with flowers and evergreens, and two galleries, have been erected. A large marquee at the camp of the Celtic Club, on the lawn in front of the castle, is covered with the whole of the Scottish clan tartans. The town was thronged with gentlemen in tartan costume. On Tuesday a steamer arrived from Islay, with about 160 stalwart highlanders in full costume, armed with Lochaber axes. Campbell of Islay, their chieftain, came down from the castle, accompanied by his two sons, clad in a highland undress of shepherd tartan. The procession moved along the avenue, and passed in front of the castle, where they were received by the Duchess of Argyle, who was standing on the landing-stair of the castle. Business in Inverary has been entirely suspended, and nothing was talked or thought of but the highlanders and the Queen's visit.

The voyage up Loch Fyne—interrupted by a peep in at Loch Gylp—terminated at Inverary about noon on Wednesday. Here the royal party were received by the Duke and Duchess of Argyle; there was a large gathering of the gentlemen of the name of Campbell connected with the house of Argyle, "the sons of Diarmid," who formed a guard to the Queen as she was at luncheon. Immediately after the Queen's reception, "by the Duke and Duchess, an interesting incident," says one of the Courtly reporters, "occurred. The first object that seemed to catch her Majesty's eye, as she ascended the steps, was the little Marquis of Lorne—a singularly graceful child of about three years of age, clothed in the most accurate highland costume. Her Majesty took the little fellow by the hand, lifted him up, and kissed him. The Duchess of Norfolk, in imitation of her Majesty, also kissed the juvenile Marquis of Lorne." A feat which it seems to us might have been accomplished by her Grace even without the illustrious example.

At 3 p.m. the royal standard was lowered in Inverary-castle; and the re-embarkation of her Majesty, guarded and escorted by the Celts and Higlanders, followed. The "Fairy" and the "Garland" steamed down the loch, and stood away for Ardrishaig, which was reached at half-past four. The vessels of the fleet, which had been previously sent round the Mull of Cantyre, reached Loch Crinan at nearly the same hour. The Queen was received at Ardrishaig by the authorities of the neighbourhood. The concourse of people was immense, and they received her Majesty with enthusiasm. At the canal bank the Queen and her party passed under a floral arch, topped by the national heather, a nicely-formed crown, and V. R. in flowers. After sunset, the fleet of steamers never begin journeys, but anchor for the night. In this instance they anchored in Crinan. The town of Oban had made great preparations for their reception, and was deprived of the pleasure of an intended illumination. As the evening advanced, fires were lighted on the hills around the loch, and on many of the mountain tops between that and Oban. On the estates of Mr. Mathieson alone fifteen of these fires were kindled, and produced a splendid effect on the water.

On Thursday the Queen proceeded to Staffa and Iona. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the members of the royal suite paid marked attention to each object of attraction along the shore, but more particularly to the remains of ancient buildings, the ruins of castles formerly occupied by Highland chieftains, &c. It is almost unnecessary to state that the scenery along the route taken is of the most picturesque kind. On each cape and promontory fragments of the venerable walls of the ancient Scandinavian burghs present themselves, verifying many historical recollections. On nearing the castle of Duant her Majesty ordered the yacht to proceed closer to the shore, in order that a favourable view of the ruinous pile might be obtained. The castle is the first that is passed on entering the Sound of Mull. It was the residence of the chief of the Macleans, and stands on the brink of a high cliff, at the extremity of a long and elevated peninsular headland, and within a gunshot of the sea. After passing various other points the squadron moved up the Atlantic in the direction of Staffa, where the whole cast anchor. Boats were immediately lowered from the royal yacht, for the purpose of affording her Majesty and suite an opportunity of witnessing the celebrated caves with which the place abounds, and the peculiar appearance of which remind one of the Giant's Causeway. The boat which contained her Majesty and the Prince Consort was rowed into the principal cave, which they examined with great interest. Her Majesty almost immediately returned to the yacht; but the Prince, with the Prince of Leiningen, remained for some time, examining some of the smaller caves.

His Royal Highness and suite having once more gone on board, the squadron then wended its way to Iona. This island was formerly a great seat of learning, and now stands as a solitary monument of religion and literature. The royal yacht having cast anchor, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Prince of Leiningen, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Grey, and Sir James Clark, proceeded ashore, and having visited the chapel, nunnery, and the other objects, returned to the yacht. The Duke of Argyle's factor acted as guide. The royal squadron then moved in the direction of Staffa, where it cast anchor for the night.

The royal fleet anchored on Thursday night in the picturesque harbour of Tobermory, and came up early on Friday to Fortwilliam, whence her Majesty was to proceed to Ardverikie, her residence on the banks of Loch Laggan, on Saturday. The weather had changed for the worse. "We have had a sad change in the weather," writes one of the correspondents of the daily press. "This morning is wild and stormy. Cold gusts of wind tearing up the waters of Loch Linnhe, and driving before it masses of grey vapour, which are sweeping along the ridges of the hills."

The following is a description of the shooting-lodge at Ardverikie, the present abode of the royal party:—

Ardverikie, the "shooting lodge" of the Marquis of Abercorn, is situated on the banks of Loch Laggan, in Inverness-shire. It was erected by the noble marquis about seven years ago, and is a plain, unostentatious building, rather irregular in its construction, the windows, roof, and chimney-stalks a good deal in the cottage style, and the whole suiting pretty closely one's idea of what quarters for the accommodation of a large shooting party ought to be. And the interior of the lodge corresponds pretty closely with its external appearance, the rooms being more comfortable than spacious, and their chief decoration being the antlers of deer shot in the surrounding forest. On the bare walls of two of the principal apartments are roughly sketched, by the masterly hand of Landseer, several of his best-known and finest productions, and among them, "The Challenge," and "The Stag at Bay." There is a splendid collection of stags' heads in the long corridor, from which the rooms on the ground floor are approached. Many of these have thirteen and fourteen points, the greater number are royal heads, and to none would the most experienced or successful deer-stalker take exception. The ornaments of the corridor are also those of the bed-rooms above stairs, in each of which, placed directly above the chimney-piece, the highly polished *os frontis* of a deer, surmounted by a pair of branching antlers, invites the wearied sportsman to dream of the adventures which await him among the corries and passes of the forest next morning. Her Majesty will not find at this residence, either for herself or her attendants, any traces of that magnificence and luxury which not only surrounds her in her palaces, but accompanies her to the seats of her nobility. If, however, she seeks a change from the oppressive splendour which encircles the throne, and wishes to taste the pleasures of a simple dwelling, plain furniture, and retirement, she may do so on the banks of Loch Laggan. The surrounding scenery is quite in keeping with the style of the lodge and its internal arrangements. The Loch in front is a sheet of water about eight miles in length, with less than the usual complement of islands on its surface, and possessing nothing in its appearance which raises it above mediocrity among the lists of Highland lakes.

THE FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN TOWN.—TRIAL OF LIEUT. MUNRO.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, Mr Alexander Thomas Munro, formely a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, was tried for killing Lieutenant-Colonel David Lynar Fawcett in a duel. The particulars of this unfortunate case are too well known to need repetition. Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro had married two sisters; and the dispute arose out of the sale of a house in which both the ladies were interested. Lieutenant Munro had been very anxious to make up the quarrel; but the treatment he had received from Colonel Fawcett was of a nature usually held to render a hostile meeting inevitable unless some apology were made by Colonel Fawcett, which the Colonel did not offer. On the 1st of July 1843, the meeting took place at Chalk Farm: Colonel Fawcett was shot in the side, and died in two days. After receiving the wound, Colonel Fawcett shook hands with his opponent; and he declared to a Policeman that it was an accident. The seconds were tried soon afterwards, and acquitted. Mr. Munro fled the country; but recently returned and surrendered. By his flight he lost his commission, his only means, for he had raised himself from the private ranks. The witnesses for the prosecution clearly proved the case: the deceased died by the prisoner's hand. The counsel for the defence wished to ask Major Cuddy if officers in the Army had not been dismissed the service for not resenting an insult; but Mr. Justice Erle would not permit the question to be put. Nor would he suffer counsel to ask whether there had not been an alteration in the Army-regulations since this unfortunate duel. For the defence, Mr. Clarkson took the usual line of argument in these cases: the feelings of society, and especially of the Army, compelled men to do that which the law denounced—fight duels; even judges on the bench had intimated that if insulted they would resent it by an appeal to arms; the great captain of the age had exposed himself to a charge of felony by obeying the laws of "honour" rather than those of his country; the highest Court in the realm had acquitted a duelist—the Earl of Cardigan. Many gentlemen, brother officers and others, spoke of the high character borne by the accused as a humane and amiable gentleman, unaddicted to quarrelling. The Attorney-General, who conducted the prosecution, admitted the prisoner's high deserts; and the Judge, Mr. Justice Erle, referred in his charge to the very excellent character universally accorded to Mr. Munro—"Such a one indeed as he had seldom heard given to any man." These tributes of respect considerably affected Mr. Munro. The Judge, however, told the Jury, that they must stick to the law and the facts, and not be swayed by extraneous matter, which, however important in a doubtful case, should have no weight where the charge was clearly made out. In a quarter of an hour the Jury pronounced a verdict of "guilty," with a strong recommendation for mercy. The prisoner seemed astounded at the verdict; but he quickly recovered himself, and patiently awaited the sentence of the Court. A pause of some minutes ensued; during which the Judge and the Attorney-General held a conference. The officer of the Court had commenced the formal proclamation for silence, and was about to put the usual question why sentence of death should not be passed: but was stopped by the Judge, who told the prisoner, that although the capital sentence would be recorded, he felt it his duty to say that the recommendation to mercy would be attended to.

FATAL EFFECTS OF TIMIDITY.—A curious and fatal instance of the effect of unreasoning timidity was witnessed last week on board the Little Western steamer, plying from London to Ramsgate. At the usual time of the day, an officer went round to collect the fares from the passengers: two ladies were then for the first time made aware that they were going to Ramsgate instead of Margate; and one of the ladies became dreadfully agitated at this discovery, particularly at the prospect of rounding the North Foreland. Captain Corbin did all he could to remove her groundless alarm, but without effect; for when told by her companion that she was "off the North Foreland," the lady fainted; she continued insensible during the rest of the passage, and died in the course of the same evening.

The *Manchester Guardian* states that Lord J. Russell has granted £200 out of the Royal Bounty Fund, to Mr. Sturgeon of Manchester, who is descrided as the originator of the electro-magnet, as well as the author of the magneto-electrical machine.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The murder of the Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin occupies almost exclusively the attention of the Paris press and the public.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* describes the very lamentable effects produced in the departments as well as in the metropolis of France by the proofs and allegations of corruption in high places:—"Insults are said to be addressed hourly to men in office by the populace. In more than one district a cry of '*au voleur!*' (robber) is raised the moment a public functionary is met or recognised. The Government is seriously alarmed at this state of the public mind, and fears are expressed for the occurrence of an insurrectionary movement. I cannot pretend to affirm that those apprehensions are groundless; but I can assure you that the persons supposed to have influence with the disaffected are more solicitous to prevent an *émeute* than the most attached friend of the Government can possibly be."

It was reported in Paris, on Thursday, that the Pope's Nuncio in that capital had, previously to the departure of M. Guizot for his country-seat, communicated to him the Austrian re-occupation of Ferrara, and submitted a copy of the protest of the Cardinal Legate. M. Guizot is said to have expressed his approbation of the protest; promising, at the same time, to support, by his ambassador at Vienna, any representations that the Pope may make on the subject of this outrage.

There is no end to "scandals." The *Gazette de France*, a paper which never meddles with politics, announces that a prosecution has been commenced against one of the principal *employés* in the office of the Minister of War, for embezzlement to a very serious amount.

The *Gazette de France* has been seized three times this week at the post-office, and at its *bureaux*. The *Charivari* of Saturday was also seized. The *Gazette de France* says, that it has now two editors in prison, and one in progress of being sent thither.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers and letters have been full of assertions as to the probable success of the attempts to reconcile Queen Isabella and her husband: the Queen arrived at Madrid on the 12th instant; and the King Consort simultaneously left the city for the Pardo. So much for the reconciliation. It was believed there that a Ministerial crisis was imminent; that Señor Pacheco would have to retire; and that Señor Salamanca would undertake the reconstruction of the Cabinet. "The feeling is general, as far as I have been able to ascertain," says the *Times* correspondent, "that there is but little chance of a reconciliation between the King and Queen; and even if the former be induced to return to the palace, he will not be allowed by his Afrancesado advisers to remain many days there. The Queen, on her side, is so convinced of the inutility of any efforts at reconciliation, that it is rumoured she has lately taken a step which would show her intention to obtain a legal separation from her husband; and that she reproaches her Ministers with having deceived her, they having allowed her Majesty, when in Aranjuez, to believe that, if there appeared no chance of bringing them together, they would take up the question of divorce. The opinion prevails, that the real cause of the refusal of the King to see the Home Minister until Thursday, is to receive orders from Paris. Eager as the Mon-Pidal fraction may be, it can do nothing decisive without instructions from its master. Public excitement is in the mean time wrought up to a high pitch, and the opinion is general that some stroke of policy, as in August and September, 1846, is meditated."

The cause for this apprehension may perhaps be discovered in the following paragraph from the *Times*:—"General Narvaez, the Spanish ambassador to the French Court," writes our correspondent on Sunday, "left Paris this morning for Madrid, in consequence of a telegraphic communication, and of an extraordinary express, which arrived here last night."

The dictation of Narvaez would, however, supersede the power of M. Salamanca, and would, it was believed, lead earlier than had been anticipated to more decisive events. Baron James de Rothschild was closeted with General Narvaez during two hours on Thursday. The subject of the conference had not, however, transpired.

English Intrigue in Spain.—The *Patriot* of Monday contains a letter from an evidently well-informed correspondent, attributing all the intrigues which have marked the dissensions in the royal household at Madrid to Mr. Bulwer, the English minister, and his masters:—

All the letters which I received from Madrid agreed in representing the separation of the royal conjoints of Spain as having been meditated, prepared, and finally realized by the British Government. All stated that the King-Consort, seeing, in the manœuvres of Mr. Bulwer, the proof of his implacable hostility, and inferring that he would not pursue such a course if his instructions did not authorise him to do so, had come to the conclusion that the French Government had been, and still was, his only friend. That the French Charge d'Affaires, the Duke of Glucksberg, had daily interviews with his Majesty, and had become, in some sort, his principal adviser. Finally, sir, all accused the British Government of leaving Mr. Bulwer at Madrid for the only purpose of throwing the seeds of corruption and discord among the members of the royal family, promoting a divorce, and then to come back to the projected alliance with Prince Leopold of Coburg.

The writer asserts that the expulsion and exile of the King himself is now the object of the British Minister at Madrid and of his worthy confederates. Pacheco is the only one of the Ministers who objects to this bold step; but he will yield as he has hitherto done; and the post may to-morrow bring the news that the husband of the Queen of Spain has been arrested and conducted to the frontier, with a prohibition of re-entering his native land.

PORTUGAL.

We have news from Lisbon to the 10th. In reply to the collective note of the intervening powers, demanding the dismissal of the ministers, the latter sent an appeal to the governments of England and France. It was thought that such a step would be looked upon by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs as an evasive answer, and that the immediate withdrawal of the British squadron would be the consequence. The news brought by the West Indian mail that the Azores and Madeira had returned to their allegiance to her Most [un-]Faithful Majesty, is confirmed.

The Democratic party in Portugal have plucked up courage at the dispute connected with the collective note of the Minsiters of the Allied Powers, and they have commenced the formation of electoral committees preparatory to the general elections. A serious schism has taken place between the Cabralists and Chartists of Lisbon, which will be in favour of the Democrats at the elections. Jose Cabral applied to the Duke of Saldanha for a junction of the two electoral bodies, of which they are the respective heads, to which Saldanha gave a flat refusal.

ITALY.

Formal Occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians.—Letters from Ferrara, of the 13th instant, announce that on that day the Austrian troops took military possession of that city. They occupied all the military posts, and placed loaded cannon and gunners with lighted matches in the public square. The Cardinal Legate had again protested against this direct violation of the treaty of Vienna. The excitement created by this news at Bologna may be easily imagined. Crowds assembled in the streets, and before the palace of Cardinal Amat, who it was thought would publish a proclamation to calm the public mind. Arrests have taken place at Modena. They were looked upon as a pretext given to Austria to advance towards Bologna and Tuscany. Every one is anxiously awaiting to know how the French Government will act. To this serious intelligence the *Commerce* adds the following:—"The brave Cardinal Ciacchi, governor of the province, had replied to that act of aggression by commanding the civic guard to place itself on the war establishment. Preparations for resistance followed immediately the aggression. Austria attacks; the population prepares to resist. At this moment, perhaps, serious events have occurred in the Roman States."

Letters from Naples say that Santangelo, Minister of the Interior, has been dismissed, in consequence of petitions directed against him from Palermo. It is also said that the judge who condemned to death the brothers Bandiera and their companions has been assassinated. The bands of insurgents which overrun Calabria become every day more numerous and formidable.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The "Sarah Sand," screw steamer, brings intelligence from New York to the 4th instant. The most contradictory reports continued to be received from the seat of war, and it had not yet been ascertained whether General Pearce had a battle with the Mexicans at National Bridge, or not. The skirmish of Colonel de Russey with the Mexicans at Huquetia, and his successful retreat, were confirmed. Santa Anna, according to accounts received from the city of Mexico, was favourably inclined to peace, but many regarded the movements towards peace made by the Mexican Government merely as so many *ruses de guerre* of Santa Anna to gain time. On the part of the United States, it is now known that M. Trist is provided with full powers to make a treaty, that the British Minister in Mexico had tried to bring about a negotiation, and had sent his Secretary of Legation from the city of Mexico to General Scott, and it was confidently rumoured that the latter had delayed his advance on the capital in consequence.

Advices from the city of Mexico by the Orleans courier state that the Congress was not sufficiently organized for the transaction of business, but it had refused by a majority of *one* to go into a recess, which was attributed to their expectation that the proposals of peace made by the United States would come up for their consideration. General Scott's forces at Puebla had been increased by the arrival of General Pillow with 1,800 men.

The purchase of Cuba, as suggested by the *New York Sun*, was still a topic of discussion in the leading journals. It was rumoured that Spain was ready to close the bargain.

The arrival of emigrants at New York was very great. In the month of July there arrived at that port 310 vessels, which landed 17,763 emigrants. The *St. John's New Brunswick Herald* states that of the emigrants who this year left Great Britain 4,095 died at sea or in quarantine.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received by the overland mail from Calcutta to the 2nd, and from Bombay to the 8th ult. The intelligence is not important. Disturbances still continued to prevail in the province of Goomsoor, and human sacrifices were about to be renewed there. Tranquillity had not been restored in the states of the Nizam. Great apprehension was felt respecting the fate of the Cleopatra steamer, which left Bombay on the 14th of April, bound for Singapore. She encountered the frightful hurricane of the 17th, 18th and 19th of April, and had not since been heard of. They still speak of reducing the Indian army. There are to be, altogether, twenty-four regiments of European infantry in the service of the Company.

From New South Wales we have advices to the 10th of April. The military force in that colony was to be reduced to a single regiment, while two were to be stationed in New Zealand, and two in Van Diemen's Land. Orders had been received to abandon the colony of North Australia, on which it is said that £20,000 had been already expended.

From South Australia we receive favourable reports of progress both in mining and agricultural operations. The great complaint is want of hands; and a petition was about to be forwarded to the Colonial-office to assist in inducing emigration. An association has been formed in the colony to oppose grants of land for ecclesiastical purposes, the colonists being decidedly averse to the fatal principle of an alliance between Church and State.

We have no intelligence from China of a later date than by the previous mail.

There are in England no fewer than 30,000 commercial travellers.

MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN IN PARIS.

Great excitement was caused in Paris, on Wednesday morning, by the discovery that the Duchess de Praslin had been found murdered in her chamber. The deceased lady was only daughter of Marshal Sebastiani, and niece of Lieutenant-General Tiburce Sebastiani, and the Duke de Coigny. Her age was forty-one, and she was the mother of nine children. Many readers will remember the Duchess as having "done the honours" of the French Embassy in London while her father Marshal Sebastiani was French Ambassador at the British Court. The investigation of the very mysterious circumstances of the case painfully aggravated the general interest.

The following details are mainly from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—"The Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin, who left Paris at the beginning of last week to visit her estate of Praslin, and be present at the distribution of the prizes of a school placed in some respect under her patronage, in which two of her children are educated, returned to town on Tuesday evening. She intended to pass only one night in her hotel, and was to have left yesterday with the Duke her husband for Dieppe, where part of their household had preceded them. Fatigued with her journey, the Duchess went to bed at an early hour; and as permission had been given to most of the domestics to absent themselves, she remained in the hotel with her *femme-de-chambre*, who sleeps in the story above, a governess of the children, and two male domestics. The Duke and Duchess, as is usual in France, slept in separate chambers. The hotel of the Marshal Sebastiani, which was occupied by the Duke and Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin with their family, only presents on the Faubourg St. Honoré a very narrow façade, composed of the entrance-door sustained of two columns, and of a small apartment on the right serving as a place for the *concièrge*. After having passed the door a long avenue has to be traversed, at the end of which the façade of the hotel develops itself. The back of the hotel, or rather the second façade of the hotel, faces the gardens, which extend in the direction of the Champs Elysées. The apartment of the Duchess de Praslin, situated on the ground-floor but at a certain height, (a flight of six steps having to be ascended to reach it,) is on the second façade; and the bedchamber in particular, situated towards the south, has its windows on the garden. From eleven o'clock in the evening a profound calm reigned in the hotel; all the lights were extinguished; and the *concièrge* himself went to bed, thinking that every person was asleep.

Betweeen four and five o'clock, when it was broad daylight, the *femme-de-chambre*, who, as already said, slept above the apartment of the Duchess, was awakened by the noise of a bell pulled with violence. She rose in great haste, and ran to the apartment of her mistress, the door of which she in vain tried to open. She listened and thought she heard a feeble groan; she then called the domestics to her help, and by uniting their efforts they succeeded in breaking the door open. They then saw, lying on the floor, in the midst of a pool of blood, their unfortunate mistress, who appeared to give no sign of life. A wound, in which three fingers could have been put, was seen gaping on the left side of the throat; there were two other profound wounds in the breast; and a fourth had almost entirely separated the little finger from the right hand. The cries of the servant roused the Duke de Praslin; who hastened to the spot, and threw himself on the bleeding body of his wife, which he embraced. Surgeons were instantly sent for, and everything possible was done to save the Duchess; but, unfortunately, the wounds were too serious: she died two hours afterwards, without having spoken a single word, or apparently recovered the slightest consciousness.

The different wounds appeared to have been made with an instrument having a large double-edged blade. Everything in the bedroom showed besides, that, though surprised in her slumber, the victim had offered a strong resistance to the murderer; a little table had been overthrown; porcelains and some objects of art were spread about; the drapery on the wall bore the traces of a bloody hand, as did also the rope of the bell, the ringing of which had awakened the *femme-de-chambre;* and finally, between the clasped fingers of the left hand there was some of the murderer's hair, whilst a more considerable quantity of the hair, pulled out in the struggle, was scattered here and there on the floor, on which the coagulating blood had fixed it.

The magistrates hastened to the theatre of the crime. At the moment of their arrival a judicial examination was commenced. The very first examinations made by justice showed that no robbery had been committed, or even attempted. The garden was examined with the most minute care in all parts, and was found in such a state that it was evident that no one had penetrated into it either to enter or to leave the hotel; and nowhere could any traces of breaking in or of breaking out be found. From seven in the morning until five in the afternoon, the Procureur-Général, the Procureur du Roi, and M. Broussais and M. Legonidec, Juges d'Instruction, were occupied in interrogatories, at which the chiefs of the Secret Police were present. On Thursday evening the investigations were resumed. The first circumstances which attracted the attention of the magistrates was that a trace of blood was discovered on the floor from the sleeping-room of the Duchess to that of the Duke. At the same time the servant who was alarmed by the screams of the waiting-maid, and who endeavoured to gain admission into the apartment of the Duchess through the garden, stated that he observed a person of the Duke's size draw back from the window of the Duke's sleeping-room, which he had just opened as if to make it appear that the murderer had made his escape through that aperture. Amongst the articles found in the sleeping-room, which was in complete disorder, was a pistol loaded with ball and ready primed. This weapon, which was recognized as belonging to the Duke of Praslin, was not only stained with blood, into which it had fallen, but particles of human flesh were attached to the butt-end of it, and the mark of the ducal coronet on the pistol was stamped on the head of the victim. In conse-

quence of such clear proofs, orders were given that the Duke of Praslin should be strictly watched, and the magistrates, after having received the explanations which he thought proper to make, gave him to understand that he should be regarded in another character than that of a witness. At the same time, a search was made in a private room, in which further proofs were discovered, with the remains of recently burnt papers, of which the nature could not be ascertained. The dress of the Duke was covered with blood, which attached to it when he threw himself on the body of the unfortunate Duchess. It was likewise ascertained that the hair which remained in the clenched hands of the Duchess corresponded with that of the Duke. The attitude of the Duke during this investigation presented a singular contrast to that before the murder. Of small stature, nervous, energetic, proud, and of extreme irascibility, he never could support a contradiction, and would have regarded a question as an insult. During the inquiry he appeared to be completely prostrated, nor could he find a single word to protest against the horrible suspicion attached to him. It next became necessary to discover the cause of the crime of which the author appeared to be designated by so many circumstances. It was learned that a guilty intimacy existed between the Duke and Mademoiselle de Luzy, a young Italian person who had acted as governess to the duke's children during six years, and who had been dismissed with a pension, after an angry altercation, by the duchess, about a month since. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of this lady, who is 29 years of age, and who had accepted a situation in a ladies' school after her departure from the Hotel Sebastiani. It was likewise ascertained from the Duke of Praslin that on arriving in Paris with the duchess, he immediately visited Mademoiselle de Luzy previous to entering his own house. The commissary of police, to whom the warrant was directed, discovered Mademoiselle de Luzy in the house of a friend, in the Chaussée d'Antin. After having undergone a long examination, she was committed to the Conciergerie, where she remains in solitary confinement. Since the discovery of the crime the Duke of Praslin has been strictly watched by an officer placed over him by the prefect of police, with orders not to quit him for a moment. The duke has fallen into such a state of physical prostration that serious apprehensions were entertained for his life.

On Saturday the *Moniteur* contained a Royal Ordonnance, convoking the Court of Peers for the trial of the duke for the murder of his wife. The proofs of his guilt which have already been discovered are so conclusive, so overwhelming, that, as far as public opinion at least goes, the trial before the Court of Peers is considered a mere legal form, necessary in compliance with the laws, but useless in this case as far as regards the proof of the guilt or innocence of the accused parties. On Saturday the duke, who is confined in the prison of the Palace of the Luxembourg, attempted suicide. He swallowed laudanum, but the quantity was too large, and produced vomiting, so that his life was saved. Since then the police never leave him alone. It is said, that before his removal to prison, the duke confessed his guilt to a relation of the family.

"Instead of diminishing," says the private correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Sunday, "the excitement caused by this horrible event is increasing. Yesterday a few persons only were assembled in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, in front of the Hotel Sebastiani. To-day there is a dense crowd there, although it is understood that the duke was this morning removed, a prisoner, to the Luxembourg. In the rear of the Hotel, that is, in the Champs Elysées, a still greater number of persons are congregated, conversing and commenting on the dreadful deed. Everywhere may be heard execrations on the murderer, qualified, in some degree, by confidence in his conviction and execution,—for there is no doubt that, if convicted, he will be guillotined."

The proceedings of the Chamber of Peers were on Saturday wholly occupied by this revolting crime. After the garde-des-sceaux had read the royal ordonnances, the peers adjourned to the Council Chamber, and having deliberated some time, the Procureur-Général du Roi delivered a requisition to the court, bearing the accusation against Charles Laure Hugues Théobald, Duc de Choiseul-Praslin, peer of France, and against his accomplices, should there be any. Some other formalities having been observed, a Committee of Instruction, of peers, was appointed, who, with the Chancellor Pasquier, and the chief-registrar, repaired, immediately after the secret sitting of the court, to the Luxembourg prison, and proceeded to interrogate the Duke de Praslin. Upon this examination of the prisoner, the other necessary steps will be taken to bring him to trial before his peers. When that will happen cannot yet be ascertained.

"We are assured," says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, "that the examination of the body made by the medical men charged with that office by the magistrates, revealed to them upwards of thirty wounds, which the unfortunate Duchess de Praslin had received from the hands of her murderer."

The *Times* correspondence contains the followin remarks on this horrible event:—

Nearly the whole of the *ancienne noblesse*, almost every distinguished family in France, are connected by consanguinity or *par alliance* with the alleged murderer, and, by her mother at least, with the unhappy victim. The middle classes regard with horror and with gloomy anticipations the new blow given to the respectability of the aristocracy and the peerage. The lower orders, with natural, however lamentable, complacency, felicitate themselves on the development of crime in those ranks which prescription and convention had placed above them, and offered to them instruction and imitation. The immediate members of the families of Praslin, of De Coigny, and of Sebastiani, are horrified by the violent death of one relative and the but too probable execution of another—one event marking with misfortune, and the other with savage demoniacal assassination, and its infamous punishment, the records of the hitherto spotless fame of their respective houses. The public in general feel outraged—the populace infuriated.

"It turns out that the duke swallowed laudanum on Friday, but was, unhappily for him, saved from death by the physicians called in on the knowledge of that fact. Will you believe that the public say, nevertheless, and significantly, 'Fear not, he will not perish by the guillotine; he will die by poison?' If the event justify not this prediction—if the duke be acquitted, or if pronounced guilty and not executed, the consequences will be—I shall only say,—memorable."

The Retort Courteous.—At the University election, Mr. Butt, the well-known political barrister, made a poignant retort upon Mr. Shaw. On the day of nomination, after Mr. Butt had addressed the electors, Mr. Shaw said: "Speaking, not as an Oxford graduate, but as an Irish gentleman, I will say that Mr. Butt's speech proves nothing but the vulgarity of his own nature, which not even an education at this University could refine." Mr. Butt had no opportunity of replying till some time after, when he took care to tell the recorder "that it was a great pity when he had secured a retiring pension of three thousand per annum on the consolidated fund, that he had not also managed to put his tongue upon the civil list."

Northumberland and Durham.—To use a phrase, the excitement-mongers are hard up! They have killed one or two of the newly-elected members; but they, unfortunately, won't die. They packed another gentleman off to a judgeship in India; but he, unfortunately, won't go. Louis Philippe's assassination was looked upon as a blessing in disguise, but it unfortunately turned out all sham. The local papers are producing fairish crops of "showers of flies," "large potatoes," and "wonderful ears of wheat." I will have to make up my letter out of such material as I would not have condescended to some three or four weeks ago. The Marquis of Londonderry is going to marry his daughter, Lady Alexandrina Vane, to the Earl of Portarlington. The *élite* of the aristocracy will be at Wynyard on the 1st of September, to celebrate the nuptials. If any one of the illustrious visitors, endowed with a large organ of wonder, should take it into his head to have a ramble amongst the mining works of the noble Marquis, he will receive a gentle shock by seeing "The Trustees to the Marquis of Londonderry" painted upon every cart and waggon about the place; and if he be endowed with a moderate amount of sagacity, he will soon discover that the estates are in limbo. Some of the unfortunate members of this nation of shopkeepers will have to pay over the knuckles for all this riot in the Hall. The snobs are on the alert. Sir R. Peel, who is one of the party, is to be invited to a public dinner, given by the Chamber of Commerce at Newcastle; and the Duke of Wellington is to have violent hands laid on him by the Sunderland shipowners, about the light dues.——I should like to know whether Sir G. Grey and Lord Ossulston are not fit subjects for the Anti-bribery Society. Every elector who gave his vote at the North Northumberland election had a 5s. ticket given him for refreshment; and, I suppose, had his expenses paid him. If that is not getting a consideration, I should like to know what is?——It is very pleasing to mark improvements going forward in the habits of the working-classes, and to see a kindly feeling springing up between masters and men. The Messrs. Stephenson, the great engineers at Newcastle, gave their men a trip to Berwick-upon-Tweed lately; and this week the men at the Messrs. Hawthorn's had a trip to Edinburgh. The masters, I believe, paid for the sons of widows, and for orphans, and paid half the cost of the train. A regiment of our burly workers in iron, with bands and banners, marching into the city, would give "auld Reekie" a fright.——The members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the member for South Shields, are to be entertained at public dinners.——Baths and washhouses are to be erected immediately at Newcastle.——A temporary high-level bridge has to be thrown across the Tyne, at Newcastle, for the accommodation of the railway traffic. When the permanent one is completed it will be one of the lions of England. —*From our Correspondent.*

Baron of Renfrew.—The court journals some short time ago contained an account of an interesting little joke played off upon his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. One morning after breakfast, at Windsor Castle, the lord in waiting brought in a card to the Prince, having upon it neatly engraved "The Baron of Renfrew," and at the same time delivered a polite message on the part of the baron, craving the honour of an audience. Immediately "Burke's Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage" was put in requisition to ascertain who this dignitary should be; but, after much search, no such title could be found in the great record of the British nobility. Neither could his Royal Highness recollect that he had ever heard the Baron's name mentioned in the higher circles on the continent. However, to make a long story short, after the Prince had puzzled himself in vain to find some clue to "The Baron of Renfrew," he desired that the Baron might be shown up, when the mystery was at once solved by the marching in of his eldest son—the Prince of Wales. As the Baron of Renfrew is to accompany our gracious Queen on her visit to her ancient and loyal kingdom on this occasion—and further, as the royal party, for the first time, is to pass those districts of Scotland which give titles of dignity to the heirs apparent of the Scottish throne—it will not prove unsuitable if we take this opportunity of reminding our readers that the styles and titles of the Baron are (according to our ancient formularies) as follows:—The Right Excellent, High, and Magnanimous Albert Edward, Knight and Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Earl of Carrick, Duke of Rothsay, Prince and Great Steward of Scotland.—*North British Mail.*

A Child Burned Alive by its Parent.—A military pensioner, named Darmody, rider to a posting establishment at Bird-hall, near Nenagh, returned home one night last week in a state of beastly drunkenness, when he went into the bedroom where his two children slept, and taking one of them, a little girl, out of bed, put her on the fire, and there kept her until she was burned to death. The brute has been committed to Nenagh gaol.

Lost in Sight of Home!—The brig *Thomas Wood*, of Sunderland, made her appearance off that port on Thursday, from Quebec. Mrs. Petty, the captain's wife, was on the pier, awaiting the landing of her husband, after his long absence. Suddenly he was missed by the crew on board. He had, unperceived by any of them, fallen into the sea; and before he could be rescued, life was extinct.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Kettering.—The subject of the franchise has, for several weeks past, been much discussed in this town; and on Tuesday, the 17th, a lecture on the best means of representative reform was delivered to a large audience, in the British School-room, by the Rev. W. Robinson. It was explained that in seeking Complete Suffrage, the masses were not striving for a mere theory. A debt involving annual taxation to the amount of £30,000,000 annually, and which is now levied on all as a huge *income* tax—a war establishment costing £20,000,000 yearly, a church establishment costing (say) £7,500,000 yearly, colonies for which we are taxed £4,000,000 a year, and an executive government costing fifty times as much as it is worth, because fifty times as much as the American government, were adduced as most substantial reasons for complaining of aristocratic, and seeking for democratic government. The operatives present were reminded that the only sure way of putting an end to these enormities was the £40 franchise. North Northamptonshire is a close borough; but it was shown by an appeal to the Registry, and the polling book for 1837, how in four years the people might take the power entirely into their own hands. A deep interest was manifested in the object, and the means by which it was proposed to compass it, and every one seemed to feel that if such a result could be secured in this electoral district, it might be secured everywhere. Steps are being taken for carrying out the project; and if the earnest operatives find themselves able to work the scheme, they will without delay appeal to their countrymen to unite with them in a resolute and self-denying struggle of some four or five years, the sure termination of which must be national enfranchisement.—*From a Correspondent.*

Sir R. Peel and the Tamworth Bible Society.—Sir Robert Peel presided over the annual meeting of the Tamworth Bible Society, held on Wednesday in the Town-hall. Sir Robert's speech was the great feature of the proceedings, otherwise of a somewhat formal nature. Sir Robert enlarged on the reasons for the necessity of greater exertions to disseminate the Bible; among the chief of which were the increase of population, the increased congregation of working people in manufactories and railway works, and the extension of colonial establishments. He insisted upon the importance of Christian, and especially of Protestant, unity; and asserted its moral influence, as shown in the effect of missions to China. He therefore rejoiced in the present meeting, in which, forgetful of mere differences, they were met for a common object—

We make no compromise by meeting for this purpose. I would not meet here to-day if I thought I was making a compromise of my religious opinions. I avow that I am most decidedly in favour of the Established Church—I am in favour of that form of Christianity established in this country; I give a decided preference to its forms, to its doctrines, and its episcopal order; and I make no sacrifice of my principles by cordially uniting with others who differ with me upon these points, but concur with me in that high principle that the Bible contains the Word of God. That principle has been so powerfully described by one of the ablest men, that I cannot do better than repeat his own words. "Be the religion of Protestants," says Chillingworth, "I do not understand the doctrine of Luther, or Calvin, or Melancthon, nor the Confession of Augsburg or Genoa, nor the Catechism of Heidelberg, nor the Articles of the Church of England; no, nor the harmony of Protestant Confessions; but that wherein they all agree, and to which they all subscribe with a greater harmony, as a perfect rule of their faith and actions—that is, the Bible: the Bible, I say, the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants." Retaining, then, (said Sir Robert,) my opinion in favour of the Established Church of this country, but fully concurring in the principles laid down by that writer, I have great pleasure in co-operating with those who differ with me in points of church government, but I have still greater pleasure in co-operating with them in spreading the knowledge of that Word from which we all draw our common faith.

Mr. O'Connor's Land Scheme.—"The National Land Company," says a correspondent of the *People's Journal*, of 24th of July last, "was founded by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and adopted by a National Convention of the Chartist body, May 13th, 1845. Since its establishment to the present time, its progress has been prosperous and rapid, having, in about two years, 18,000 members, a capital of £50,000, and owners of five estates, comprising upwards of 1,600 acres of land, situate in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Oxfordshire." The above was published on the 24th of July; but on the 28th Mr. O'Connor himself informed us on the hustings at Nottingham, that an agent of his on the previous day had made a further purchase of 500 acres of land, making in the whole 2,100 acres, and that the capital had reached £70,000. In the *Northern Star*, of last Saturday, there were additional contributions announced to what are called sections 1, 2, 3, 4, amounting to more than £3,000 for the week. Now all this money is paid to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and with it he has purchased land and built cottages upon part of it, the whole of the land being conveyed absolutely to him, and placed solely under his control. Mr. O'Connor has frequently been asked what he intends to do with this land, and he tells the people that as soon as the company is completely registered, he shall convey the land immediately to the trustees for the benefit of the parties; but although it is more than two years since he began to receive money for this purpose, and it is a long time since the first estate was bought, still the company has not yet been completely registered, neither has a single inch of the 2,100 acres of land which have been purchased been conveyed to any other individual than himself. Mr. O'Connor having become one of the representatives for Nottingham in Parliament, we are deeply interested in his honour and his fair fame. It is of the utmost importance that the representatives of Nottingham, in all pecuniary transactions which they undertake for the benefit of others, should be not only honest, but, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. We should, therefore, advise Mr. O'Connor to remove all manner of doubt in this matter, by effecting a complete registration of the National Land Company, and getting himself out of this predicament in which he stands by conveying over the estates to responsible persons.—*Nottingham Journal.*

A rumour is current in Taunton, that Mr. Labouchere will be shortly elevated to the peerage, which would occasion a vacancy in one of the seats of that borough. —*Bath Journal.*

LITERATURE.

MISCELLANEOUS CRITICAL NOTICES.

We have recently held many vigorous debates with ourselves as to what may be our duty under present exigencies towards our reviewing department. We are often witnessing a war between politics and literature, in which literature has always the worst of the encounter. Yet, curtail our articles as we will, we find their insertion impracticable, and have, at length, made up our minds to deal with our reviews as the circumstances of the time may allow, giving more room to them in holiday times, and less to them in busy ones, but endeavouring by some means or other to keep alongside the expectations of our authors and publishers. If any reader has seen Hood's pictorial prose upon "What must be, must," he will have our own fac-simile as we address ourselves to this really painful, though most necessary, task.

We perused, with some eagerness, *Dr. Hamilton's Treatise on Rewards and Punishments* (Jackson and Walford)—being the Congregational Lecture for the year. It is a work of large thought and wide extent, with ample enunciation of great moral principles. Though we cannot discuss the question as theologians, we are profoundly sensible of its magnitude and interest, and rejoice that it has fallen into able and discriminating hands. Dr. Hamilton's lectures are altogether free from the burning sulphur and hot ashes which the Jesuits of Paraguay taught their disciples were the drink and food of the damned (have they had no imitators?)—and he does this justice to his theme, that he looks for its foundations in the laws of mind, the principles of human action, and the sober conclusions drawn from Scripture widely collated. The great faults of the work are, that the style and argumentation of the volume are incongruous; the one being too profound for the pulpit, the other too popular for the study. Another fault is, an occasional argumentative dictation; a presentation of points which require pages rather than sentences, but which are forced upon the reader almost as if they were indisputable truisms. There is also some discrepancy between the philosophy of the first, and the declamation of the concluding lectures. Yet the work is a noble one—and one to which Dr. Hamilton may well trust his fame. "*Exegi monumentum!*"

A Second Series of Lectures by John Foster (Jackson and Walford) is most acceptable. Foster's vocation as a preacher is now, surely, only beginning—when he can exercise it through the press. As a specimen of subjective preaching, this volume, like the other, is beyond praise. The author cared for no blow which went not home; and there is a kind of omniscience as to the workings of mind which throws over him an air of the supernatural. There are twelve baskets full of fragments of Foster's miraculous feasts to gather up. We trust our readers will not be satisfied with only two.

We first dipped into *The Life of Elizabeth Fry* (Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street) towards the end of the first volume, and were a little startled at the somewhat bizarre and tessellated style which pervades Mrs. Fry's letters. But the impression was only transitory. As we read further, we perceived that we had before us a book of priceless value; exhibiting the reality of Christian life, the fervour of domestic affection, and the energy of Christian action. We plead not for the mode; but every true believer will admire the grace of God, of which the mode is but an antiquated and peculiar dress. To the young, the worldly, the indifferent, and the earnest, the volume is alike appropriate.

The Memoir of T. S. M'Kean, Missionary to Tahiti, by the Rev. J. A. Miller (Snow), is an acceptable acquisition to our list of biographies, full of painful and affecting interest.

Sheppard's Treatise on Dreams (Jackson and Walford) is very entertaining as an historical tract, though defective in its moral conclusion. The author finds the raising of a ghost easier than his useful employment when raised.

A Perpetual Biblical Calendar, by a Clergyman (Houlston and Stoneman), presents a course of Scriptural reading for every day in the year, and is a good arrangement for an important object.

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism, with a biographical sketch of the author (Smeal, Glasgow), is already too well known to require our commendation. Other sects have much to learn from it; especially from its modes of discipline. It now appears under the *imprimatur* of the Society of Friends.

A capital little book, at once scientific and practical, challenges attention, under the name of *Microscopic Objects, with Instructions for Preparing and Viewing them* (Whittaker and Co). Those who have microscopes will esteem it a valuable accompaniment, and those who have not will do well to keep out of the reach of its temptations.

We are unable to appreciate the merits of *The Sojourn of a Sceptic in the Land of Darkness and Uncertainty*, &c. (Macphaill, Edinburgh); and the mere title would occupy too large a space in our columns to allow of its transcription.

James's *Earnest Ministry the Want of the Times* (Hamilton and Co.) has many passages not only of interest, but of great power. We eminently need *the thing*: but regret a disposition in the writer to narrow up minds and talents to a given standard, which we hold to be equally unphilosophical and impossible.

Dr. Halley's *Baptism; the Designation of the Catechumens not the Symbol of the Members of the Christian Church* (Jackson and Walford), is in reply to the lectures of Mr. Stovel, and the strictures of Dr. Wardlaw. We claim for it a fair hearing.

Guide to the Saviour for the Young (Tract Society) is a simple elucidation of a most important subject, well deserving extensive circulation.

Three tracts, viz., *Twenty-four Reasons for Dissenting from the Church of England—Questions which concern every Man—Maxims and Watchwords* (B. L. Green), contain some expressions which good taste would expunge; but the mass is excellent.

Bagster's Chronological Scripture Atlas is a very beautiful and delightful little volume. We have seen nothing so complete and admirable.

Finlay's treatise on *The Site of the Holy Sepulchre* (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is an endeavour to establish the point, that the marble tomb in the Church of the Resurrection at Jerusalem is really placed on the site of the original sepulchre.

Cobbin's *Bible Remembrancer* (Partridge and Oakey) needs no analysis, it being itself an analysis of the Scriptures. It is a most useful compendium.

We cannot commend too highly the intention, and, indeed, the execution, of *Parting Precepts to a Female Sunday-scholar*, by Mrs. Bakewell. (B. L. Green.)

Ryland's *Appeal to Unitarian Dissenters on their recent Conduct* on the education question (John Chapman) is pertinent and well-timed.

Pagan and Popish Priestcraft identified and exposed, by the Rev. R. Taylor (Hatchard and Son), has much with which we agree, but is one-sided and bigoted.

Solly's *Great Atonement* (John Chapman) is a vindication, by an independent thinker, of Unitarian doctrines.

The English Child's Introduction to Geography, by a Mother (B. L. Green), is, from its Christian information, worthy of being set before little people.

A Voice from the Million! Reasons for appealing to the Middle Classes on behalf of their Unenfranchised Brethren. By a Norwich Operative.

This is a well-timed and well-reasoned pamphlet. It is deserving a perusal by all men who wish to understand the subject of which it treats. In particular, it deserves the attention of our Dissenting friends, many of whom are just beginning to discern whence the evils that afflict our country come; and we recommend it especially to their notice While we do so, we consider it to have a far more extensive and a deeper interest. It is well fitted to produce a great amount of good among the millions, from one of whom it proceeds. There is in it the simplicity of truth, and it is written with all the dignity and calmness that becomes the subject. It is powerful, because it is true. We should pity the man who could rise from its perusal without feeling his mind strengthened, and his heart encouraged to engage in more active exertions than he has hitherto done in the cause of civil and religious freedom. The basis of the argument is Christian principle; and we can safely recommend it to the attention of our readers.

Popery; its Character and its Crimes. By William Elfe Tayler. With Fourteen Illustrations. London: Seeley and Co. 1847.

With Popery, in any of its forms, we have little spiritual sympathy. We take it, as a system, to be the humanization of Deity—and the carnalization of his religion; appealing profusely to the sensual, the secular, the ambitious motives of man;—a thing of earth, rather than of heaven. But our sense of justice hesitates at such a book as this—the very raking of all the kennels for Papal filth—full of "all monstrous, all prodigious things." If we could not have a portrait—even of Cromwell—with the warts omitted,—still less would we have a fancy portrait made up of such excrescences. We believe all error to be mischievous, and Popery to be mischievous so far as it is erroneous, and we have not read history to forget that great evils have attended in its train. But before we believe that "things gross and rank in nature possess it only," we must be contented to forget all that we have read of Xavier, and Fenelon, and Massillon, and Pascal, as well as many others. Fair play by all means! The one-sided partizan has no appeal to Heaven!

Salvation; or the Sinner directed in the Way of Life. Religious Tract Society.

This little volume is not marked by large literary pretensions. It is truth simply stated, adequately illustrated, and brought to bear upon the conscience. It is not so much to be admired as felt. We wish we could persuade our wealthier readers to distribute it largely—to domestics and acquaintances, and to lay it in the path of the careless abroad and at home!

The Footsteps of Messiah; a Review of Passages in the History of Jesus Christ. By Rev. W. Leask. London: Snow.

When we began this work we were in a maze. From the title-page, we had imagined the locality to be Dover. But the jingle of the rhythm had nothing to do with so southern a latitude. Those curt sentences, like the rapid prance of some galloping cavalry, those dogmatic axioms which seemed as if they defied all cavil, and those gnarled phrases which have the flavour of a deep Latinity in them, as *ex gr.* "living epistles are better than the prelatic diploma," confounded our knowledge of Geographical position, and made us wonder what had placed Leeds on the edge of the Straits of Dover. But as we advanced, we found out our mistake. Gradually the author fell back into a simple style, and we recognized our old friend, and with great pleasure. There is thought in this volume; and beauty; and discrimination of character; and vital piety; and profound veneration for all that elevates and dignifies human nature; and the whole is written in a popular style. What would the reader wish for more?

The History of the Church of Christ, from the Days of the Apostles to the close of the Eighteenth Century. By Joseph Milner and T. Haweis, LL.D. Complete in Four Volumes. Vols. I. and II. London: S. Chadwick and Co., 32, Paternoster-row.

These volumes are the first issues of a new series of reprints, called the "London Theological Library," to consist of valuable works that have become scarce, or are obtainable only at a high price. The selection will be sought to be made theologically unexceptionable, and will be varied so as to embrace every branch of theological study. A volume is to appear every month, containing not less than four hundred pages, post octavo, at half-a-crown! It is needless to say that if the scheme be carried out faithfully and wisely it will be of great use to many readers of small pecuniary means.

The first work selected for publication is Milner's and Haweis's History of the Church, which is to be completed in four volumes.

Nonconformity in the South; an Historical Sketch of the Hampshire Association. By the Rev. E. Giles. Newport.

We like all attempts to rescue the past from oblivion. All Christians, especially those of Hampshire, will thank the anthor of this pamphlet.

The Life of Cyrus. Monthly Series of the Religious Tract Society.

A pleasing and useful little work; worthy of the series to which it belongs.

Ministerial Record; or, Brief Account of the Great Progress of Religion under the Ministry of Rev. W. Williams, of Pantycelyn, Carmarthenshire. By the Rev. E. Morgan, A.M., Vicar of Syston, Leicestershire. London: H. Hughes, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Mr. Williams was born in the year 1717, was converted by the ministry of the celebrated Howell Harris, and after labouring in the Gospel nearly half a century, died in 1791. He appears to have been a very effective minister. He was also a poet, but, judging from the translations given in this pamphlet, not a very remarkable one.

GLEANINGS.

There are some controversies prickly like brambles, and apt to scratch those that handle them, but yielding no savoury or wholesome fruit.

The Queen has given permission to the public to be admitted to view the royal aviary and the dairy, Home-park, Frogmore. The aviary may be seen any day in the week, except Sunday, between eleven and four; it only being necessary to apply for tickets to Mrs. Engall, at the royal dairy.

It is intended immediately to establish an electric telegraph between all the fire-engine stations in London; so that when a fire breaks out information of the fact can be instantaneously communicated to all stations on its reaching one of them.

There has been formed in Glasgow, within these few days, an association of a very remarkable character; its title is, "The Anti-gold-law League." Its object is the overthrow of Peel's monetary system—the abolition, in short, not merely of the Bank Charter Act, but of the Currency Law of 1819.

Mr. W. Adderley, of Doctors'-commons, lately deceased, has left £500 to Sir Peter Laurie, as a mark of respect for Sir Peter's service as a magistrate.

The stocks of grain and flour are accumulating to such an extent in the metropolis, that the warehouse-room at command no longer suffices for their reception. It is said that recourse has been had to Greenwich for partial accommodation.—*Globe.*

A meeting of Swiss sharpshooters lately took place on the plain of Wyler, in the canton of Glorias. More than 15,000 riflemen assembled to contend for the prizes.

A report gains ground at Hanover that the object of the Duke of Cambridge's visit is to come to a clear understanding respecting the succession to the crown in any circumstances that may arise.

The weather has been "all hot" in America. The *Albany Knickerbocker* says, "We saw a woman do her ironing with no other fuel than the sunshine. When we came away she was hanging the kettle out of the window to get her tea ready."

At Malta, duelling is permitted by law, under this curious restriction—that duellists are enjoined, in the severest penalties, to desist and put up their swords at the desire of a priest, a woman, or a knight.

There will be an eclipse of the sun on the 9th of October next, which will be annular in the south of England, but not completely so north of a line drawn from Greenwich to Gloucester.

The New Etymology of a popular minister, to which (says a correspondent) you called attention as a specimen of the powers of the *sinking* ministry, has not even the merit of being a novelty, but is borrowed from the Rev. George Herbert, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. In justice to a favourite, though quaint old author, I beg to present you with the gem in its original setting:—

JESU.

"Jesu is in my heart; his sacred name
Is deeply carved there. But, th'other week,
A great affliction broke the little frame,
Ev'n all to pieces; which I went to seek.
And first I found the corner, where was I;
After where ES; and next, where U was graved.
When I had got these parcels, instantly
I sat me down to spell them; and perceived
That, to my *broken* heart, he was I EASE YOU;
And, to my *whole*, is JESU."

—*Herbert's Poems*, page 158.

He must be a dreadfully heavy proser indeed, who could render so literally an ingenious poetical conceit as to make it appear no more than a *fact in etymology*.

Blackberry Syrup.—The following is the recipe for making the famous blackberry syrup, a remedy for bowel complaints:—"To two quarts of blackberry juice add half an ounce each of powdered nutmeg, cinnamon, and allspice, and a quarter of an ounce of powdered cloves. Boil these together to get the strength of the spices, and to preserve the berry juice. While hot, add a pint of fourth proof French brandy, and sweeten with loaf sugar. Give a child two tea-spoonfuls three times a day, and if the disorder is not checked add to the quantity."

To AGRICULTURISTS.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* says, that in the south of England, turnips sown with superphosphate of lime as manure are never troubled with the fly.

The *New York Evangelist* gives a marvellous description of a harvesting machine, which requires sixteen horses to draw it. A man adjusts this wonderful engine to the height of the wheat, which is then cut, thrashed, and put into sacks, without any other assistance than that of a boy, who ties the mouth of the sacks.

AN AMIABLE QUEEN.—The more you examine the character of Donna Maria, the more convinced you become that she is at the bottom of all the mischief. If I was to go into the interior of her palace, I could mention to you instances where she has beaten and knocked down a lady in waiting only because she has innocently made some remark which did not please her.—*Lisbon correspondent of the Post.*

Burritt's Christian Citizen of the 17th ult. says—"The sea serpent was seen at Nahant (U.S.) on Sunday, by six persons, who were upon the rocks. He raised his head apparently ten feet above the level of the water, and then gradually sunk and disappeared."

We find resolutions passed at several of the meetings of religious bodies in America to circulate, in spite of interested opposition, the Scriptures among the slaves.

It is stated, in an Illinois journal, that the famous Mormon Temple at Nauvoo has been sold for a Roman Catholic church, at the large price of 76,000 dollars.

Why has a clock always a bashful appearance? Because it always keeps its hands before its face.

A USE FOR FARRINGDON MARKET.—A proposition has been made to the civic authorities, to convert the west side of Farringdon-market, next Shoe-lane, which for upwards of four years has been totally unoccupied, into public baths and washhouses for the labouring classes. The site is admirably adapted for an establishment of the kind, and only requires the internal fittings to convert this useless property to a benevolent, sanitary, and profitable use.

EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF ADVERTISING.—A mercantile house at Berlin has proposed to all the railway companies of Germany to supply all their carriages with silk blinds for nothing. They simply propose to reserve to themselves the right of changing the blinds as often as they may please, and they require the companies to engage themselves not to accept during 50 years, either for money or gratuitously, any blinds but theirs. Their object is to cover the blinds with advertisements.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Measures are being taken in London to establish an asylum for the reception of idiots, whose intellectual and moral capacity the promoters of this design consider capable of some development.

PUBLIC BEGGING FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—We detest the system of public begging, particularly from Members of Parliament, that seems so much in fashion now-a-days by a few individuals in the community. We can pity the infirm and destitute—we can have sympathy for them in applying for assistance wherever they expect their wants may be relieved; but for people in health and independent circumstances to solicit favours which are no better than acts of public charity, and from persons who are giving their time gratuitously otherwise to serve the public in Parliament, the act is a double meanness. It exacts money most improperly from those who have no right to pay it. It barters the independence of any community guilty of the transaction, and prevents them from having it in their power to call their representatives to account as they should do, if they ever fail in their duty.—*Glasgow Post.*

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 16, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mr. ROBERT GARROD to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. Wyatt PETTITT, upholsterer, of Kedington, Suffolk.

Aug. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Castle-street, Great Torrington, Devon, Mr. WILLIAM HALLS, of Dalton, builder, to Mrs. MARY SMITH, of the same place.

Aug. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, by Mr. James Flood, Mr. A. C. WRIGHT, minister, to Mrs. ELLIS, of the Sheene, Meldreth, eldest daughter of G. S. Wallis, Esq., of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Aug. 17, at Hope Chapel, Weymouth, by Mr. W. Smith, minister, Mr. JAMES BOWEN, son of James Bowen, Esq., of Diddywell-house, near Appledore, Devon, to ANNE SANDERS, daughter of Mr. Nicholas HOWARD, merchant and shipowner, of Weymouth.

Aug. 18, at Stockwell New Chapel, by Mr. George Clayton, minister, Mr. WILLIAM BURRUP, of Vassal-road, Brixton, to HANNAH, second daughter of Daniel G. PRETYMAN, Esq., of the Oval, Kennington.

Aug. 19, at Zion Chapel, Whitstable, by Mr. D. Harrison, minister of the chapel, Mr. JOHN CAMBURN to Miss M. A. BAKER, both of Whitstable.

Aug. 19, at Salem Chapel, Bridport, by Mr. T. Wallace, minister, Mr. JOHN COOK to MARY MARINA ROCKETT, both of Bridport.

Aug. 21, at the Baptist Chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by Mr. W. Copley, minister, Mr. THOMAS CARNELL to Miss HARRIET JENKINS, both of Viney-hill, East Dean.

Aug. 21, at Abney Chapel, Stoke Newington, by Mr. Jefferson, minister, Mr. JAMES BOWER to SARAH ANN DAY.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Birmingham, at the advanced age of 84, Mr. JONATHAN COPE, father of Mr. James Cope, minister of the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion. He had translated the whole of the Bible into blank verse, also the principal works of Bunyan (one or more in metrical verse) and had versified the whole of the Ritual of the Church of England.

Aug. 17, aged 64, at her residence in Stockport, in calm and heavenly peace, after protracted suffering, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. HANNAH HARPER, relict of the late Mr. Robert Harper, of Leeds, minister.

Aug. 18, Mr. EDWARD NICKLIN, of the Moseley-road and Bradford-street, Birmingham.

Aug. 19, after a protracted illness, borne with exemplary Christian patience, Mr. STEPHEN MUMMERY, aged 65, formerly pastor of the Church at Ebenezer Chapel, Bethnal-green.

Aug. 21, at 24, Gabriel's-hill, Maidstone, aged 59, Mr. THOMAS SYCKELMOORE, for many years a deacon and active member of the Baptist Church, King-street, Maidstone.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, August 20.

BANKRUPTS.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, Norwich, draper, August 31, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Fraser, Dean-street, Soho.

BRISTOW, WILLIAM, Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square, grocer, August 28, October 4: solicitors, Messrs. Weir and Smith, Coopers' Hall, Basinghall-street.

BUNDY, JAMES, Lower Exbury, Hampshire, brickmaker. August 30, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Fitch, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury.

GOODALL, WILLIAM, BATES, BENJAMIN HOPKINSON, Halifax, cloth merchants, September 2 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Son, Clement's-inn; Mr. Pickup, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

HILLMAN, JOHN, Worcester, grocer, August 31, Spetember 28: solicitors, Mr. Finch, Worcester; Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

HILLS, JOHN, Billericay, Essex, auctioneer, August 27, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Skinner, Barnard's-inn.

NEATE, CHARLES EDWARD, Creek Wharf, Hammersmith, coal merchant, August 30, October 4: solicitors, Messrs. Meredith and Co., Lincoln's-inn.

PECK, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, September 13, October 8; solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane; and Mr. Wailes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

POPE, THOMAS, Kidbrooke, Kent, cowkeeper, August 30, October 4; solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street; and Messrs. Richardson and Co., York.

REILLY, JOHN, Wolverhampton, grocer, September 2 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Foster and Gough, Wolverhampton.

ROBERTS, ROBERT WRIGHT, Liverpool, builder, September 10, October 1: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple; Mr. Grocott, Liverpool; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

SAMPSON, WILLIAM, Sheffield, spirit merchant, September 3, October 1: solicitors, Mr. Tattersall, Great James-street; Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield; Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

STORRY, JOHN, Monk Wearmouth, Durham, rope manufacturer, September 13, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place; and Messrs. J. J. and G. W. Wright, Sunderland.

TOTTERDELL, EDWARD M., and GRUCHY, JOHN, Portsea, woollen-drapers, August 30, October 4: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

WESTON, ROBERT, Manchester, musical instrument seller, August 30, September 21: solicitors, Mr. Vincent, King's Bench-Walk; and Mr. Simpson, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DOIG, R., Greenock, perfumer, August 26, September 17.

MURRAY, J., Abernethy, Perthshire, miller, August 27, September 17.

MUTRIES and Co., Glasgow, fancy silk manufacturers, August 27, September 21.

PATERSON, J., Alloa, merchant, August 30, September 20.

ROBERTSON, G., Glasgow, Printer, August 24, September 14.

WALKINSHAW, J., Glasgow, merchant, August 24, September 14.

DIVIDEND.

Bourne, Liverpool, corn-factor, final div. of 3¼d.; at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool, October 7, or any subsequent Thursday.

Tuesday, August 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

FOSTER, WILLIAM, Hollinwood, manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

BOWEN, HENRY, Coventry, clothier, September 14, October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram and Knowles, Birmingham.

DREW, HARRIET, Bury St. Edmund's, milliner, September 1 and 28: solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, 2, Harcourt-buildings, Temple.

EVERETT, SAMUEL CHARLES, and EVERETT, HENRY, Millwall, Poplar, coopers, August 31, October 8: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

JESSOP, ADAM, Dewsbury, auctioneer, September 7 and 28: solicitors, Mr. Brodribb, Child's-place, London; Mr. Scholes, Dewsbury; and Messrs. Harle and Clark, Leeds.

OAKLEY, JOHN, and OAKLEY, BENJAMIN, Southampton, builders, September 4, October 8: solicitor, Mr. J. Barber, Furnival's-inn.

SAMPSON, THOMAS, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, grocer, September 8, October 5: solicitors, Messrs. Baylis and Drewe, Basinghall-street, London; and Messrs. Rickards and Thomas, Tewksbury.

TAVERNER, JOHN, Nuneaton, silk manufacturer, September 2 and 30: solicitor, Mr. Towne, Devonshire-square, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GLASSFORD, MATTHEW, Glasgow, calico printer, Aug. 27, Sept. 17.

MILLER, JAMES, Dundee, brewer, Sept. 1 and 27.

RICHMOND, WILLIAM, and WINTON, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, merchants, Aug. 31, Sept. 24.

SHACKLETON, JOHN, and SON, Glasgow and Colne, manufacturers, Aug. 27, Sept. 17.

WADDELL, THOMAS, Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, bookseller, Aug. 31, Sept. 21.

DIVIDENDS.

John Mack, Liverpool, pawnbroker, a div. of 1s. 6d.; at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, October 7, or any subsequent Thursday—William Cameron, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner, first div. of 2s. 9d.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on any Saturday after Oct. 2—Charles Henry Perry, Liverpool, baker, first div. of 10s.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Oct. 7, or any subsequent Thursday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	*Thur.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols ..	87¼	87	87	87¼	87	86⅞
Ditto for Account....	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3 per cents Reduced..	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛
New 3½ per cent.....	89	89	89	89	89	88⅞
Long Annuities	9	9	9⅛	—	9⅛	9⅛
Bank Stock.....	—	—	195½	195	196½	196
India Stock.....	—	—	—	239	—	239
Exchequer Bills.	1 p	1 p	1 p	2 p	3 p	2 p
India Bonds	—	3 dis	—	—	—	3 dis

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	98	Mexican	19
Brazilian.....	84⅜	Peruvian	39¼
Buenos Ayres	43¼	Portuguese 5 per cents..	81
Columbian.....	16	Ditto converted.....	30⅜
Danish.....	86½	Russian	111½
Dutch 2½ per cents	57⅝	Spanish Active	21½
Ditto 4 per cents	90	Ditto Passive	4⅛
French 3 per cents.....	77½	Ditto Deferred	17⅛

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—
Blackwall	7	London and Greenwich	9
Bristol and Exeter	—	Manchester and Leeds	101
Eastern Counties	18¼	Midland Counties	125
Eastern Union	—	Ditto New Shares	45
Edinburgh and Glasgow	67½	Manchester and Birming.	—
Great North of England..	237	Midland and Derby	67
Great Western	114	Norfolk	125
Ditto Half	68	North British	31¾
Ditto Fifths	27	South Eastern and Dover	36
London & North-Western.	163	South Western	67½
Ditto Quarter Shares	35	York and Newcastle	34
London and Brighton	54⅞	York and North Midland	84

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 23.

Our Market for Wheat, both for new and old, was 3s. to 4s. per qr. lower to-day, but at this reduction we had a good town and country consumptive demand. Flour was fully 1s. per barrel cheaper, but met a ready sale. Barley and Malts were offered on lower terms, with very few buyers. The supply of Beans and Peas being very limited, good samples of new sold readily and rather dearer. Owing to the large arrivals of Russian Oats prices have declined fully 2s. per qr. since Monday last, at which there has been a very free sale to dealers. Linseed Cakes are scarce and in demand. The current prices as under.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red.....	40	to 54	Peas, Hog	36	to 38
Fine	48	.. 60	Maple.....	37	.. 40
White	40	.. 53	Boilers.....	40	.. 46
Fine	50	.. 64	Beans, Ticks.....	40	.. 44
Flour, per sack (Town)	45	.. 50	Pigeon	50	.. 53
Barley	30	.. 40	Harrow	46	.. 50
Malting.....	56	.. 59	Oats, Feed.....	20	.. 22
Malt, Ordinary	61	.. 63	Fine	25	.. 30
Pale	64	.. 68	Poland.....	22	.. 28
Rye	34	.. 38	Potato	21	.. 27

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 14.

Wheat	66s.	10d.
Barley	40	7
Oats	29	1
Rye	43	2
Beans	54	5
Peas	42	10

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	75s.	3d
Barley	45	2
Oats	30	6
Rye	56	4
Beans	53	4
Peas.....	49	11

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 23.

The weather being more favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the Beef trade was brisk, at an advance in the quotations of quite 2d. per 8lbs., the primest Scots producing 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. without difficulty. There was a great decrease in the numbers of Sheep brought forward; hence the Mutton trade was active, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the prices obtained on Monday last, and at which a good clearance was effected. The primest old Downs were a ready sale, at 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. With Lambs, the condition of which was by no means first-rate, we were rather scantily supplied, owing to which the trade was firm at very full prices. Although the supply of Calves was good, the Veal trade was firm at late rates. Pigs moved off slowly at about stationary prices.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal.....4s.	0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3 10 .. 5 4	Pork.....4	0 .. 4 10
Lamb	5s. 0d. ..	6s. 2d.	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday. ..	983	11,940	683	280
Monday ..	3,546	26,340	298	250

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 23.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s.	10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inf. Mutton	3s.	10d. to 4s.	2d.
Middling do	3	0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto	4	4 .. 4	8
Prime large	3	2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto	4	10 .. 5	0
Prime small	3	6 .. 3 8	Veal	3	10 .. 4	10
Large Pork	3	8 .. 4 6	Small Pork	4	8 . 4	10
Lamb	4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.					

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Cloverseed met with very little attention to-day, and its value underwent no change requiring notice. Canary-seed was in decidedly improved request, and 4s. to 5s. per qr. dearer. New Mustard seed was rather plentiful; the white brought 7d. to 10d., and the brown 10d. to 1s. per bush. Tares were dull of sale.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Our market in the past week was not lively, and for nearly all kinds of produce prices were the turn cheaper. The dealings in Irish Butter were neither numerous nor extensive, on board or landed. Prices ruled for Carlow at from 87s. to 92s.; Carrick, 88s. to 90s.; Clonmel, 87s. to 91s.; Cork, 88s. to 90s.; Waterford and Limerick, 85s. to 90s. per cwt. landed, and in proportion on board. Foreign sold slowly, and at declining rates, varying, as in kind and quality, from 80s. to 98s. per cwt. Of Singed Bacon the supply was limited, so was the demand, and prices from 70s. to 84s. per cwt., as in size, condition, and quality.——Bale and Tierce and Middles.—Very few Irish on hand. Prices, 64s. to 74s. per cwt.; American, 60s. to 66s. Hams of prime quality scarce and wanted; others nearly unsaleable. Prices nominally from 60s. to 84s. per cwt. Lard without alteration in value or demand. The Cheese trade is still much the same as last week advised. Cheshire and Derby are both scarce, and comparative prices high. Nearly the whole stock at present consists of west country goods, the fine of which meets a ready sale, but middling goods are a complete drug.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—Our market remains the same as reported last week, and the demand is limited to the immediate wants of consumers. The accounts from the plantations continue favourable (except from the blighted districts), and the duty is estimated at £185,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 823 bales, of which 661 were from Germany and 162 from Russia. The public sales have been going on exceedingly well since our last, indeed there is a decided improvement in the biddings, attributable to a temporary degree of confidence which we trust the mercantile failures of Saturday and to-day will not materially impair. The wool sales have progressed under very trying circumstances. They will continue all the present week.——Leeds, Aug. 20.—There have been but few transactions in foreign wools during the past week; the same reasons we noticed in our last having again operated unfavourably on the trade, without, however, affecting prices, which remain very steady. In the British wool there is no change.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—Large arrivals of Tallow, or upwards of 6,000 casks, having taken place in the past week, our market to-day is in a very dull state, and prices have a downward tendency. P.Y.C. on the spot is 47s. to 47s. 3d., and for delivery in the last two months 46s. 3d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. Home-make is tolerably plentiful at 48s. to 48s. 3d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 9d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2¼d. to 2½d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2¾d. to 3d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3¼d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 4d. to 4¼d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4¼d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 5¼d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Polled Sheep, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Kent and Half-breds, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Downs, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Shearlings, 8d. to 11d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	263,060
" " 1846.....	170,730
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846.....	438,970
" " " 1845.....	838,970
Forwarded unsold this year	20,600
Ditto, last year.....	30,030
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847	213,730
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year	403,600
Quantity taken for consumption this year	695,700
" " " 1845, same period	942,800
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	247,100

The sales to-day are 3,000 bales, 200 being on speculation. No change in prices.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 21.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow	60s. to 75s.	Clover Hay.....	80s. to 95s.
New ditto	45s. to 63s.	New ditto	60s. to 84s.
Straw	32s. .. 36s.		

COAL EXCHANGE, Aug. 20.

Hetton's, 19s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 19s. 0d.; Lambton's, 19s. 0d.; Hudson's Hartlepool, 19s. 0d.; West Hartley's, 18s. 6d. Ships arrived during the week, 328.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The trade purchased 160 hhds. and tierces. Prices are about 6d. per cwt. higher than on Friday last. At public sale 150 hhds. Barbadoes sold at 42s. 6d. to 47s. for middling to fine yellow, and 40s. to 42s. per cwt. for low and ordinary. There was a better demand for refined goods, standard lumps selling at 55s. to 55s. 6d., and brown grocery at 54s. to 54s. 6d. per cwt.

TEA.—The deliveries are 520,000 lbs. There is a fair business doing at former rates.

COFFEE.—2,000 bags Plantation Ceylon, offered in auction, were only sold in part, at a further decline of 1s. per cwt., fine bold coloury 86s. to 91s., good 72s., middling 57s. to 65s., fine fine ordinary 50s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., fine ordinary 48s. to 49s. 6d., peaberry 75s. 6d. to 78s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANNUS CORIUM, or LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure of drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS.

BAYLY'S PATENT CEMENTED TOOTH BRUSHES!!—The reputation of these being so well established, it is only necessary to state they may be obtained of G. P. Bayly, 146, Fenchurch-street, London, and of most respectable Chemists and Druggists, 1s. each; or sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 13 postage stamps. In ordering, please to state whether very hard, hard, medium, soft, or a very soft, texture of bristle is preferred.

This being the only Tooth Brush for which a patent has been obtained, the Patentee cautions Chemists, Druggists, &c., against selling any brush professing it to be secured by cement, as they are liable to an action for infringement. Every genuine brush is stamped with the royal arms, and "Bayly, Patentee."

NONCONFORMIST ORGANIZATION.

MEETING at TOWN-HALL, MANCHESTER,

on Tuesday, August 17, 1847, convened by Circular.

Present:—Revs. J. Griffin, J. L. Poore, D. Rhys Stephen, R. Morris, T. G. Lee, J. W. Massie, D.D., J. Dean, W. Paterson, and R. Jones, Manchester; Rev. J. Deakin, Stand; Revs. D. Nimmo, B. Etheridge, Bolton; Revs. J. Thornton, C. Russell, Stockport; W. R. Thorburn, M.A.; T. Harvey, Bury; W. S. Craigh, St. Paul's, Hindley; — Smith, Patricroft; and S. Bowen, Macclesfield; Messrs. G. Hadfield, W. P. Woodcock, Frazer, Walker, S. Giles, Clark, Henry, Southwood, A. Prentice, and other gentlemen.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Massie; and seconded by George Hadfield, Esq.:—

That W. P. Woodcock, Esq., of Bury, take the chair.

Letters were read from E. Dawson, Esq., Lancaster; C. Robertson, Esq., Liverpool; and other gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend; also a letter from S. Fletcher, Esq.

Moved by S. Giles, Esq.; and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Thornburn:—

That the Rev. J. Dean be requested to act as Secretary at the present Meeting.

Moved by George Hadfield, Esq.; and seconded by Rev. J. Deakin:—

That the obligations of religion in its doctrines and ordinances, being derived from the relation subsisting between the Creator and his creatures, it is a sinful violation of sacred prerogatives when the ruler, the senate, or any secular confederacy, interferes as an authority to propagate religious opinion; to institute or enforce ecclesiastical appointments or observances; or to endow, from the revenues of the State, any religious instructors, whether for young or old; that therefore to constitute bishopries; to appoint or hire bishops or pastors in the Church of God; or to provide plans or salaries as for teachers of a Christian people, is no part of the province of the political authorities, and ought to be withstood by all who bow to Christ as king in his Church.

It is manifest, that without an organization suited to their principles and relations, Nonconformists do not command, as if they possessed, such power for efficient co-operation as the times require. Recent Government measures, especially the Bill for the Bishopric of Manchester, render expedient and necessary in this district an energetic confederacy; but, moreover, the continued demands of State-Churchism enforce it as a solemn duty on Protestant Nonconformists, as citizens and members of the Commonwealth, to watch over and maintain their rights, to promote their distinguishing principles, and vigilantly to resist the usurpations and encroachments of the Church by law established, and of other sects endowed by the State.

That for the reasons assigned, it is incumbent on the Nonconformists of Lancashire and its vicinity to constitute a Board of Deputies, which shall have for its sphere of operation the district contained within the county of Lancaster and the neighbouring towns.

The following "outline" was submitted:—"That a Board of Deputies be constituted by Members of Nonconformist Congregations or Associations, to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, and that all Christian denominations be included or deemed fit for representation at this Board, who bow to the absolute and supreme authority of Christ as King and Lawgiver in his Church: who hold the Voluntary principle in the support of religion; and who consistently maintain that to provide plans or salaries as for teachers of a Christian people, is no part of the province of the political authorities of any land.

"That the Deputies consist of two lay or ministerial representatives from congregations or permanent Associations holding the above recited principles, situate within or in the vicinity of the county of Lancaster, the election to be triennial; each congregation or association having power to fill up such vacancies as may occur; but only such to be eligible as Deputies, who, though not necessarily members, hold the sentiments of the Association which they may be appointed to represent.

"That congregations or Associations not previously represented, who may wish hereafter to send deputies, shall make a written application through the Secretary, to be submitted at the next meeting of Committee: and if the application is approved at two meetings of such Committee, a form of appointment shall be returned to the officiating Minister or President, to be filled up with the names, address, and date of appointment of the two deputies chosen, and signed by the presiding officer of the Congregation or Association.

"MODE OF OPERATION.

"That the Board shall transact its business at periodical meetings; by Committees of Departments, by Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary; in offices of easy and central access to all members of the Board; by correspondence, resolutions, memorials, petitions, addresses, conferences, and by other legal and constitutional means.

"OFFICERS.

"The Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Treasurer, to be chosen triennially, by show of hands, by the Deputies.

"The General Committee shall consist of thirty members, and be annually chosen, by ballot, by the assembled Board of Deputies. In every such Committee there shall be at least three Deputies who have not been on the Committee within ten years last preceding the time of the ballot.

"That a Secretary and Collector be chosen by the Committee.

"That the General Committee appoint standing Sub-Committees for particular purposes, and also occasional and local Sub-Committees; all of which shall report their proceedings to the General Committee.

"That Trustees be chosen by the Committee, in whose names the funds of the Deputies shall be invested; and that Auditors be chosen annually by the Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

"MEETINGS.

"That the Deputies meet twice a-year, at Midsummer and Christmas; and special meetings on important matters be summoned either by the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, or the Committee, at their own discretion, or on the suggestion of ten Deputies.

"That at the Annual Meeting, at Christmas, the Committee present the Report of their proceedings during the year, and the Treasurer present his financial statement, as passed by the Auditors.

"At the usual half-yearly meetings of the Deputies, any subject may be brought before the Deputies; but at the other meetings, the Deputies to confine themselves to the specific object for which the meeting is summoned.

"The Committee to meet monthly (except in the months of June, July, and August,) on the second Wednesday in each month, or oftener, as determined by themselves, or as summoned by direction of the Chairman.

"FUNDS.

"The surplus funds of the Deputies shall be invested in the public securities; and the annual subscriptions of the congregations who send Deputies, shall be for each congregation £2 2s. per annum, unless unable to pay such sum."

Moved by A. Prentice, Esq.; and seconded by Rev. J. L. Poore:—

That the "outline" now submitted as a plan of organization and procedure be adopted, subject to such modifications as a Committee of the Board shall recommend, and as the Deputies at their first Annual or Aggregate Meeting shall approve.

Moved by the Rev. D. R. Stephen; seconded by S. Giles, Esq.; and supported by Rev. W. Paterson:—

That such Gentlemen now present, and any Representatives of Nonconformist bodies within the boundaries assigned, agreeing, within six weeks after this date, to the foregoing resolutions, and consenting to act, be a Provisional Committee for the first year, and that it be open for any such Nonconformist body to signify, within three months, their adoption of the plan and appointment of two Deputies to the Board.

Moved by W. Morris, Esq.; seconded by Rev. S. Bowen; and supported by Rev. Messrs. Thorburn and James Griffin:—

That a special subscription be commenced to cover incidental expenses, till the full and effective organization of the Board.

Moved by Rev. J. Thornton; and seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith:—

That W. Morris, Esq., be appointed Treasurer; that Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster, be requested to act as Chairman; that C. Robertson, Esq., of Liverpool, and Dr. Massie, be nominated as Deputy-Chairmen; and that the Rev. J. Dean and Mr. S. Giles be appointed to the office of Lay and Clerical Secretaries, during the appointment of the Provisional Committee.

Moved by George Hadfield, Esq.; seconded by Rev. D. R. Stephen:—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his efficient and impartial conduct in the chair.

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The following case is perhaps as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain: and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it; her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing: and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

'OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?—A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by One who has derived Immense Benefit from the Power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"Mr. Editor,—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically on myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention made of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body; of course, I could not stand, and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, nor even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be more resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm; but there is every probability of its doing good, for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly Sciatica, Rheumatism, Asthma, and Nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

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